The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Probable Failure of the Proposed Peace Conference.

Turkey Refuses to Make Any Concessions Regarding the Eastern Question.

Another Battle Reported to Have Been Fought in Cuba.

Rumored Landing of Fillibusters in Santiago.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sublime Porte Refuses to Make any Concessions—Peace Conference Rumors.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The Oriental question absorbs attention. That a Conference will be held is not absolutely certain, and, if held, sinister results, predicated upon similar attempts at conciliation, are foretold. The Sublime Porte declines to yield the independence, or to make a sale of Crete, or to transfer that island to Egypt, or any other of the necessary bases for a compromise.

Lord CLARENDON, as was to be expected, adheres to the old policy of England in regard to Turkey. NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria are undecided in their views, while it is thought that Prussia leans toward those of Russia. It is certain that the Greeks count little on direct aid from Russia, but much on insurrections on the part of their own countrymen in Turkey. The Cretans seem quiet and indifferent. A manifesto from GARIBALDI tells them that the proclamation of Spain as a Republic will be the watchword for a new movement on Rome, and exhorts them to be in readiness for the event.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The *Gaulois* (newspaper) says that Russia has urged the United States Government to take part in the Turco-Grecian difficulty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Longfellow Declines a Public Dinner at Rome.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, the American poet, has declined a public dinner at Rome. He had dined with Hon. WILLIAM B. READ, in that city, and GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was among the guests.

SPAIN.

Cuba not to be Sold to the United States.

MADRID, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The semi-official journals say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States. Additional troops have sailed for Cuba.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The American Minister to Paraguay to Negotiate with Gen. Lopez—Brazil Objects.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

It is said that President SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Republic, has engaged the kind offices of Gen. MCMAHON, the American Minister to Paraguay, for an attempt to mediate with LOPEZ, and that DON PEDRO, the Brazilian Emperor, has in consequence threatened to withdraw the Brazilian Envoy from the Argentine Republic.

CUBA.

The Battle of Moron—The Rebels Charged with Wanting to Poison Spanish Troops—Particulars of the Late Fight.

HAVANA, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The Government publishes in the *Gaceta* the following account: After the battle of Moron, the troops found among the baggage captured from the insurrectionists, several jars of strychnine. Information previously received by the Government, stated that the strychnine was to be used to poison the Spanish troops throughout the Island.

The official account of the battle states that the Government troops came up with the revolutionists on the 18th inst., eighteen miles from Puerto Principe. They stormed the entrenced camps of the enemy and attacked them with the bayonet. The latter were routed, losing many men killed and wounded. According to the official count the loss of the Government troops was slight, only one man killed and eight wounded. The loss of the revolutionists is not given, it being stated only that several hundred horses were captured.

The Cuban account of the affair states that the Government troops lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The revolutionists also deny the statement that the Government troops captured all their arms and ammunition.

The *Gaceta* publishes a statement that the New-York *El Cronista* is not the organ of the Government of Cuba. This declaration is made to defend the honor of Spain and the dignity of the Spanish Ambassador at Washington against the attacks of that paper.

Gen. LATORRE sailed yesterday for Santiago with troops, to take command of the Eastern Department.

The revolutionists have destroyed the lighthouse at Lucretia Point, endangering the navigation of the Bahama Channel.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 23, }
Via LAKE CITY, Fla., Sunday, Dec. 27. }

It is reported that eight hundred fillibusters landed at Bay Cochinos, Santiago, Dec. 18. Also that the Government has only eighteen hundred troops in that part of the Island, and that they are surrounded by ten thousand of the revolutionary force. The laborers are without food, and are forced to join the revolutionists.

Business is suspended and importations stopped. The authorities are without funds, and pay nobody. Distress and gloom everywhere prevails.

MANZANILLO, Sunday, Dec. 20. }
Via LAKE CITY, Fla., Sunday, Dec. 27. }

The Government force here, numbering 600, are closely besieged. Occasional skirmishes take place between the revolutionary forces and the Government troops, but lead to no important results. The Government troops are suffering from bad and insufficient diet, and in consequence, cholera has broken out among them.

Arrival of Gov. Hoffman in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 27.

GOV. HOFFMAN arrived in this city Saturday night with his family, and took possession of the new Executive residence. The Governor's family consists of his wife, her mother, Mrs. STARKWEATHER, of New-York, and her daughter. For the new Executive residence two of the Congress Hall buildings have been thrown into one. It is understood to be Gov. FENTON'S intention to remain in town the greater part of the Winter.

Death of a Prominent Member of the Order of Odd-Fellows in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 27.

WILLIAM CURTIS, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, died suddenly this morning at his home in this city. He acted as Secretary of the Joint Committee of Arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration on Saturday evening, and appeared to be in his usual health. He has been an active and prominent member of the Order for over thirty-five years.

Christmas Festivities in St. Louis—Shooting and Stabbing Affrays.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 26.

A general fight occurred yesterday at the Farmers' saloon, on Broadway, near Biddle-street, in which ANDREW H. HANNEGAN, ALBERT FAY, ALBERT BAKER and HENRY SMITH were severely stabbed. Another fight occurred at Bendia Garden, in which JOHN GAFFNEY was severely stabbed by LYMAN CLARK. A difficulty between colored men resulted in EDWARD PARKER being shot in the side, and his wife through the hand, by ALLEN WILSON. EDWARD DUNN was stabbed in the side by a man named MCDONALD. A fight occurred in a saloon at which BILL DAVIS and his trainers are stopping, which resulted in MIKE RYAN getting his skull broken, and JOSEPH TYRRELL getting his frontal bone crushed in, his jaw broken, and one of his eyes nearly gouged out. DAVIS' version of the affair is that he was assaulted by three or four rough, He knocked them all down and put them to flight, receiving a slight cut on the wrist. JULIA BURNS cut OWEN HINES in several places, receiving in return severe punishment.

Major-Gen. ALFRED GIBBS died suddenly at Fort Leavenworth to-day.

Gen. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster of this Military Division, addressed a letter to the Board of Underwriters of this city, suggesting that the standard of the Missouri River steamboats be raised, intimating that unless this be done, and the risk of transportation on that river be diminished, the Government will look for other avenues by which to supply its military posts.

The gentlemen of this city who visited Omaha and made an excursion on the Union Pacific Railroad, last Fall, presented to-night a set of silver, valued at $1,000, to GEORGE W. FROST, purchasing agent of that road. Mr. FROST said that the Union Pacific Road would be completed by the 4th of July next.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 27.

Gen. SULLY sent a detachment of cavalry from Fort Harker on the 21st inst., to scour the upper valleys of the Solomon, Republican and Saline Rivers, in Kansas, it being reported that Indians had been seen recently in that region. Gen. SULLY thinks Gen. SHERIDAN will return from his campaign in twenty or thirty days, and will suspend operations until March, for the purpose of giving his horses rest.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant and Congress—Unfounded Reports Regarding His Views—A Conversation with Gen. Butler—His Confidence in Gen. Grant and His Financial Views.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

Several newspaper correspondents in this city have been sending dispatches for the last few days indicating the probability, almost the certainty, that Gen. GRANT and Congress will be in conflict on important questions within a very short time. The repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act has been mentioned as the subject on which the respective views of the Legislative and the future Executive Departments of the Government are likely to clash, and a few casual remarks of Gen. GRANT have been magnified into something like a pronunciamento of his intentions. Gen. GRANT has not spoken half a dozen sentences on the subject, and what he did say was merely a suggestion that he thought the repeal of the act in question would be, under the altered circumstances and situation of the country, advisable and expedient. It has been stated that the Radicals are in the utmost consternation, that a spirit of opposition is apparent and that there are symptoms, even at this early date, that through the Administration to come we shall have reënacted the scenes of disorder and confusion which have characterized the term of the expiring Administration; that as a nation we shall continue to present the spectacle of a Congress seeking to restrain the Executive by questionable measures of legislation, and of an Executive endeavoring to overturn a coördinate branch of the Government. Nothing whatever has occurred on either side to justify these statements. The conflict is purely imaginary, and no one need entertain the slightest apprehension of an approaching storm. Leading members of Congress were of the opinion that the act in question should have been repealed long before Gen. GRANT uttered the few words which have been so magnified and distorted. If Gen. BUTLER may be taken as a Radical representative, and if his views may be regarded as embodying the essence of Radical doctrine, there is not even a possibility of a conflict between Congress and Gen. GRANT. In the course of conversation this morning he said:

"I purpose, as soon as I get the chance, to call up my bill providing for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, and I shall press its passage with all the ability I can. I mean that it shall be carried in the House by a large majority. I do this simply as a matter of justice. Gen. GRANT is our President; he has been elected by an overwhelming majority of the people; he is to be held responsible for the execution of the laws. Tell me how he is to be held to this accountability if you do not allow him to make the selection and appointment of officers which he deems the most efficient to aid him in his work of governing the country."

"But do you think the Senate will surrender this power of controlling the patronage—this point for which they have been contending so long?"

"I cannot say at present. The House, I have no doubt, will repeal it by a good majority, and then the country will see—what?—the House and the President in unison, both opposed to the Senate. The act was a temporary measure, necessary and proper in the emergency which overtook us. We, the representatives of the people, adopted what was, in our judgment, imperatively demanded in order to curb and check the President of a minority of the people, and that minority not only notoriously corrupt, but notoriously disloyal. Mr. JOHNSON, when he left our party, became the President of a minority of the people of the United States, and did not act in accordance with the repeatedly-expressed wishes of the majority. Now, as I have said, the act was temporary; it is no longer necessary. We have built our house; for what purpose do we want the scaffolding in front of it? Its usefulness has gone."

"But, General, suppose a case. Suppose that we shall have a change of Administration in four years; are you willing to remove this curbchain that the Senate now holds in its hands?"

"Certainly. If the people should see fit to elect a Democratic President, why he is to be held responsible by the people. I propose that Gen. GRANT shall be held responsible in the same way. I want to give him the largest liberty, to remove what he may consider every impediment to the success of his Administration. I have no apprehension whatever that he will act as the Democrats would have him act. I have every confidence in his patriotism, and I propose to leave him perfectly free to act as he pleases. Mr. PHILLIPS is, I see, opposed to the repeal of the act; but I do not share his gloomy anticipations, and I intend to write to him on the subject."

In reply to a remark on the financial topic, and the inquiry what he thought of Gov. MORTON'S plan of resumption, he said:

"It would be an excellent plan, if it were possible. But is it? There are about fifteen hundred millions of gold in circulation in the civilized world. Mr. MORTON proposes to hoard three hundred and fifty millions of that amount. How? By borrowing. If you pay greenbacks for it, you simply give the Government's note for its payment; if you buy it with bonds it is the same thing—giving your note for it. He proposes to sell bonds at 20 per cent. below par. Now here is a problem I would like Gov. MORTON to work out. How many bonds must you sell at twenty per cent. below par to bring your bonds to par? The abstraction of $6,000,000 of gold by the Erie stock gamblers, brought commercial distress to thousands. What distress is to follow the hoarding of $350,000,000 by the Government? It did not seem to strike Senator MORTON that this would be getting up the biggest kind of a 'corner.' When the expenses of the Government were $60,000,000 per annum, all its debts and obligations were paid in gold. The yearly outlay of the Government now is $350,000,000, which has to be paid in gold, too. Why, it all goes in a twelve-month. There is no doubt that 'the way to resume is to resume;' but can you do it? 'The way to get well is to get well;' but can you do it? 'The way to jump over the moon is to do it;' but can you do it? I hold that resumption is an impossibility at present."

Gen. BUTLER next alluded to the Indian question.

"If," said he, "we are to have war continually with the Indians, why, turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department; but if we are to have peace, put it under the control of a peace establishment. Away in that Indian country, there are Indians dwelling on either side of an imaginary line which separates the territory of the United States from the British possessions. These Indians live under two different forms of Government. The one party or tribe is attached to the United States, and the other to Canada. Now, in sixty years England has not had an Indian war, and there has not been a single month in all that time in which we have not had a disturbance of more or less magnitude. In the one country they are treated as subjects; their rights are respected and protected; and in the other they are treated as foreign nations. We make treaties with them which are almost immediately infringed upon by one side or other. The present Indian war costs us something like two millions of dollars per week, and they inflict more damage on us than we on them. A larger number of men are killed on our side. I should like to see the list of killed and wounded for the last two months; it has not been published yet."

"Well, do you believe that the way to solve the Indian problem is to exterminate them?" "If you want to exterminate them, you must send the volunteers there, the regular army will never do it."

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 30, for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and remain there until after New-Year's. There will, in consequence, be no reception by the General here on New-Year's Day.

MR. BINCKLEY.

BINCKLEY is on the surface again. He is out in a two-column reply to the assertions of the Van Wyck report, in which he claims he is basely slandered, and charges the Committee with a design to conceal frauds instead of exposing them. BINCKLEY'S letter is wholly personal to himself, and as a public document is not worth a paragraph. He modestly attributes the increase of revenue from the whisky tax since August last to his investigations, and dates the increase with the commencement of his work.

MR. E. B. WASHBURNE.

The statement that Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE is going to New-York this week is not correct. He remains here with a quorum of the Appropriations Committee, and will push the work on the Appropriation bills, in view of the reassembling of Congress on Jan. 5.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Washington National Monument Society has addressed an appeal to the pastors of the religious congregations of the United States, asking them to cause collections to be taken up in their respective churches on the Sunday immediately preceding the 22d of February next, the amounts to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Society, in order that work on the monument may be resumed. The appeal is signed by ANDREW JOHNSON, President, *ex officio*; S. J. BOWEN, First Vice-President; ULYSSES S. GRANT, Second Vice-President; W. W. CORCORAN, Third Vice-President; J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer; JOHN CARROLL, Brevet Secretary.

INDECENT PUBLIC PERFORMANCES.

The Police last night brought to a sudden termination the "Cancan" and other performances at the Canterbury Hall, the warrant charging them to be "lewd, lascivious, indecent and obscene." All the actors and actresses were arraigned before a Magistrate, who discharged them from custody, with an understanding that they would not be permitted to resume their business at that place. The proprietor and manager was held to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A document just published shows the number of judgments rendered by the United States Court of Claims during the present year, the names of the parties in whose favor they were rendered, and of their attorneys and the amounts awarded. The Court gave favorable judgments in fifty-three cotton cases—the cotton having been captured by the United States forces. The claimants in all such suits are required to prove loyalty to the United States at the time of the capture. The aggregate of these cotton claims is $500,000. The sums awarded range from under $1,000 to $44,000. The Court threw out the claims for acceptances of sundry bills of exchange or drafts by JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The State Department has not received from REVERDY JOHNSON, for a week past, any intelligence concerning the *Alabama* claims negotiations.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill.

From the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

There is no foundation whatever for the statements current about differences between Gen. GRANT and the Radical Congressmen, in regard to the Tenure-of-Civil-Office bill. The reported conversations are either fictitious or so far distorted as to convey the reverse of the truth. So far from having expressed an emphatic opinion in favor of the repeal of the Civil Tenure law, Gen. GRANT to-day, in reference to the published statements, to which his attention had been called, said he had not given any attention to the subject of the act, as he thought the matter properly belonged to Congress, which body understood the question better than he did himself.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

A Calm Statement of His Views Upon Political Matters.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, Dec. 24.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th ult., after following me to various points, reached me. Now, I am glad to hear from you, and to learn that your mind is prepared to accept opinions that are most likely, in their application, to develop and advance the interest of the people. Many of our Southern men seem to have lost sight of the fundamental doctrine—*the interest of the people*—in their zeal to maintain their ideas of *consistency*, which consists in adhering to old truths whether they work for weal or for woe.

I regret that I am not better prepared to meet your wishes for information in regard to the future policy of our new President. Although I have had the pleasure of several interviews with him, within the last few years, I have not sought to learn his appreciation of political questions of the present or of the future. *I regard his past course and decided character as the surest guarantees of his future course.* The floating idea that has attached itself to the minds of the many, that he may yet prove to be a Democrat, is like many other speculations that gain circulation and credence, but only serve to deceive those who are credulous enough to indulge them. If we recall to mind the events of the last two years, we shall remember that Gen. GRANT'S position at one time was such as to insure his nomination for President by the party that he might choose as most in accord with his views of public policy; and subsequent events indicate that his personal popularity is such as to have turned the balance in his favor. It seems to me unreasonable, therefore, to expect to find him, at this late day, seeking alliance with the old party. His antecedents clearly mark him as a national man, and as such he gives assurances of his adhesion to the party whose basis is the Union, and that the influence of his administration will be applied to its complete and prosperous restoration.

A fair-minded people must know, however, that no individual, unaided, can accomplish this great purpose. He *must needs have the assistance of the North, of the South, of the East and of the West.* Having assurances of coöperation from other parts of the country, he only wants that of the South to complete the combination which will give to his Administration a happy advent, and comfortable anticipations of its salutary progress.

That the people of the South desire practical reconstruction there can be no doubt; but it seems to be difficult to develop that sentiment so as to produce practical results. Drifting along in the channel into which chance seems to have thrown me, I begin to find myself, like many others, ready with my theory. As it may interest you, I give you a concise statement of it. If you find that you can make it useful, you are at liberty to do so:

The wealth of the South lays in its soil.

If this proposition is true, its sequents are equally so.

1. Labor is essential to make that wealth available.

2. To command labor, laws must encourage and protect it.

Also their co-sequents:

To encourage and invite labor, evidences of protection must be made manifest through the operation of law upon the labor that we have.

Hence, it appears that the value of our lands depends upon our labor, our labor upon the law, and the law upon us. A failure upon our part, therefore, to enact and enforce proper laws, will be as fatal to the interests of the owners of real estate as confiscation. And yet, all that Congress asks us to do is to avail ourselves of the only means by which we may avoid serious depreciation of our material interests. That is, this will be the practical result of reconstruction, under national legislation, upon our interests. The moving cause of that legislation, probably, was "security for the future." Here we may discover the line that should mark our connection with reconstruction. It begins and ends in our care for home interests. It will be time enough to begin to look into the future when we have provided for the present.

The politicians of the old school seem anxious to impress upon the minds of our young men the importance of rejecting all propositions coming from the Republican Party, or else they dishonor their own blood and the blood of their own comrades. But gentlemen should remember that they only dishonor their comrades when they dishonor themselves, and that there cannot be dishonor in ready obedience to law and a proper care for our own welfare. On the contrary, to discard the law and expose ourselves to unnecessary difficulties, is near akin to dishonor. It is true that many worthy persons are disfranchised under the law, but the readiest and surest means of relief are through the law.

I conclude, therefore, that *interest, and duty, and honor demand that we should place ourselves in a condition to support the laws of Congress.* When we have done so we shall receive abundantly of help from the Executive and from the other members of the Government. I remain, very truly, yours,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

Mr. JOHN H. DENT, Cave Spring, Ga.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Want of Schools—The Condition and Behavior of the Colored People—How Crime is Punished—Disorders and Crimes Since the Election—The Question of Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

The ignorance of the great mass of the people in this State is a serious obstacle to the restoration of law and order, and the security of life and property, and those who take an interest in the welfare of the State are exceedingly anxious that there should be what is now wanting—a thorough, well-organized system of public instruction. After all is done that can be, in the impoverished condition of the States that were in rebellion, it is believed that there will be a million of youth of school age for whose education scarce any provision will be made, and some of the leading friends of education in this and other States suggest that Congress shall be asked to give the aid of the General Government to the work. We have numerous good schools in Georgia, and some distinguished seminaries of learning, but they are not sufficient for popular education. There is a good deal of interest felt among the blacks in the cause of education, but there seems now to be a scarcity of teachers desirous of working in that field. The zeal of two or three years ago seems to have cooled, and while there are plenty willing to teach in the large cities where comfort can be enjoyed, there is a lack of those willing to meet obloquy, and reproach, and social ostracism to teach little flocks of colored children in old barns, in remote situations, where the surroundings are coarse and unpleasant. The blacks are growing in industry and prosperity, and as they desire good schools they will be able by and by to have them for their children; but at present they can't easily do so.

THE TONE OF FEELING AMONG THE BLACKS.

I have conversed freely with men of all classes, and especially with public officers of the State and of the Freedmen's Bureau, as well as of counties, and my impression is that the blacks are everywhere doing as well as could be expected. They generally work well, and are improving in behavior. I do not believe that in one case in ten are difficulties between them and whites provoked by them. They have to bear a great deal. True, they are used to doing so, but this does not make it more agreeable. If they commit crime, and are detected, they are usually punished with severity, while those who commit outrages upon freedmen, in most cases, enjoy entire immunity. Under all this the blacks are, when we know how far in some districts they outnumber the whites, wonderfully patient. They have faith that he Federal Government will yet shield them, or that their enemies will by-and-by become less virulent.

HOW CRIME OF WHITES AND BLACKS IS PUNISHED.

Since the 1st of January, 1868, there have been officially reported 337 cases of gross outrages resulting in murder or attempts to murder, freedmen. Of these, 322 were by whites and fifteen by black violators of law. All the officials believe that such is the widespread fear of secret vengeance on those who give information of such cases that not more than a half or two-thirds of all the cases of murder and attempts to murder freedmen, are ever reported. The manner in which justice has been administered in the 337 cases known to have occurred, illustrates the tone of popular feeling. In ninety-two cases the victims were killed at once. In six cases they died soon afterward of their wounds. In three cases they were permanently disabled, in seventy-nine cases, were badly, dangerously hurt, and in the balance of the cases the injuries were fortunately slight. Of those killed at once seventy-seven of the murderers were whites, of whom thirteen were reported as arrested by the civil authorities and held under bonds. Three of them are since reported acquitted. No one has been punished, or any further steps taken looking thereto by the civil authorities. In one case a murderer was convicted by the military authorities and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, but he has since been released by *habeas corpus* issued by the civil authorities, and is now at large. In many cases the arrest by civil authorities is believed to be with intent to forestall action by the military authorities so that the guilty parties may get off more easily. In the six cases where freedmen died from injuries received no action has ever been reported taken by the civil authorities. In the three cases where there were permanent injuries no one has ever been arrested or prosecuted. Of the cases wherein seventy-eight freedmen were dangerously hurt, only ten of the guilty parties were arrested. They were all released under bonds, and none of them have been tried or punished yet. The manner in which freedmen, guilty of crimes, are punished, is in marked contrast to the foregoing. Of the fifteen cases where freedmen were killed by freedmen, there were fourteen of the guilty parties promptly arrested, and already eight of the fourteen have been hung, or sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

CRIMES SINCE THE ELECTION.

There has been a cessation of outrages since the Presidential election, but very few Georgia Republicans believe that the tone of feeling among the ex-rebels is much better than it has been. I think that they are mistaken, and that gradually the people of the South are accepting the situation and coming to desire law and order. There is often expressed now a disapprobation of outrages, and gradually there is a strengthening of the determination to put a stop to them. Such a determination must be of gradual growth where an individual imperils his safety by an open defence of right and justice. The white people of Georgia do not desire to be mean or unjust. In their dealings with whites they are generally honorable and high spirited; but they are morbidly fearful that the negro will get to control them, and they do not yet sympathize with the black who is outraged. Their fear that blacks may control them makes them have often a strong aversion for those who have the confidence of the blacks. Many Georgians would like to see every Yankee driven out of the State. There is a growing sentiment in favor of immigration, because immigration would make business better and money more plentiful; but there is not yet much love for immigrants, who will find it most comfortable in those portions of the State where there are most of their sort already. There are not many cases of direct outrages on immigrants or white Republicans. Fear of the military authorities, or of the civil authorities, or anticipations of Congress putting the State back under military rule, may have something to do with it, but I attribute it mainly to the better sense of the people of Georgia. Since the Presidential election a good many freedmen have been killed and outraged. Ten days ago a black was found hanging dead in Oglethorpe County, after being taken out of his house by Kuklux. On last Saturday a week ago, a black was seized by masked men, and when next found his throat was cut from ear to ear. This was in Gwinett County. At Athens, Major KNOX, of the United States Subsistence Department, would have been murdered by a mob, but for a large body of blacks protecting him and declaring that they would revenge his death by killing others and by burning the town. In self-defence, Major KNOX killed one of those who attempted to take his life. In Warren County a Kuklux was killed and another wounded, while attempting to force an entrance into the house of a most worthy and exemplary family of blacks, two nights before the Presidential election. Two nights after the election they returned in increased numbers, and forcing an entrance found that all the blacks had escaped except a crippled child only 8 years old, whom they riddled with balls, and then placing its dead body upon the furniture, bedding and other household goods piled in the yard, they consumed the whole to ashes. A Coroner's inquest was had, and the members of the black family required to be present to testify, but no result was had. Great efforts were made to have the blacks murdered, but they were secreted and protected by the Sheriff (a Republican) and by others. After the inquest the blacks wished to get away to a place of safety and were placed on a car, Major ANTHONY, who was in command at Warrenton, the Sheriff of Warren County, and Hon. Mr. NEAL going along to protect them. At Camack their protectors left them, and at the second railroad station beyond Camack the father of the family was taken out of the cars with his four sons. The old man named PERRY JEFFERYS and three of his sons were tied, but a fourth son made a dash through the crowd and escaped. The others were taken into the woods and murdered. Since that attempts have been made to murder blacks who could identify the guilty parties, and the Sheriff of Warren County has been shot and dangerously hurt by some of the secret assassins. Cases of these Kuklux outrages are of frequent occurrence still in Georgia.

PERSONAL SECURITY.

The great need in Georgia is protection to the lives and property of freedmen. Without this there will be little real progress. It is believed that if a recent opinion said to have been delivered in Kentucky by United States Justice SWAYNE, is sustained in Georgia, there will be peace. It is understood to be that under the Civil Rights bill a black who may go before a United States Commissioner and swear that he cannot have justice in the ordinary Courts, must have a trial in a Federal Court, and may demand a trial by his peers, who can only be blacks. If this is sustained it will immortalize Justice SWAYNE. A test case was tried on last Saturday at Americus, but I have not yet heard the result. It was of a man named LUMPKIN, of Scley County, against whom an indictment framed by Judge MCKAY is pending for the killing of three different freedmen without provocation. Since the killing LUMPKIN has been on the Grand Jury of Scley County, which, of course, failed to indict him. The case under Justice SWAYNE'S opinion was to be heard on last Saturday at Americus, before United States Commissioner MORROW, and may have a most important influence on the future of the State. It may put an end to malicious prosecutions of freedmen, of whom over twenty are under indictment for inciting to riot, the charge be solely based on the fact that they had in their possession arms.

KUKLUX IN GEORGIA.

The secret order, popularly known as Kuklux, is widespread in Georgia, and in some sections is thoroughly organized and armed with Spencer rifles. This is the case at Cuthbert. The Kuklux of Georgia do not show such virulence toward Republicans as those of Alabama and Tennesse. They seem mainly actuated by a determination to keep the negro under control. Perhaps this may be, in some degree, attributed to the presence of the military force.

IMMIGRATION TO GEORGIA.

Georgia holds out in her fertile lands bordering all the streams, her immense mineral resources, and her unsurpassed water power, great attractions to immigrants. Her people, though prejudiced, are brave and high-toned. They will yet stand in the front rank of the army of progress. Georgia is destined to be the Empire State of the South. What she needs is popular education, small farms and workers sufficient to develop her resources.

PHILO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Military Police Bill and the Protest Against it—Reasons Against it—Immigration Transferred to Agricultural Bureau—Plethoric Treasury—Harmony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868.

The Legislature has just adjourned for a fortnight's Christmas holiday, to return on the 5th of January.

Among the unfinished business left by them is one measure that excites a good deal of attention throughout the State. It is the House resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to enlist an armed force of one hundred or more men as a military organization to enforce the civil laws of the State. To those who are ignorant of the condition of this State—to those who fancy it overrun by Kukluxes and brigands—to those who believe the reconstruction and restoration measures utter failures—to those, above all, who have money to make out of the dominant party and who claim that the negro is morally better than the white man—to all those there will appear very little that is objectionable in the resolution in question. But to the people of the State—I mean the intelligent, well-informed, law-abiding whites of the State—there is much in this resolution to excite opposition and give true grounds for reasonable solicitude for the future peace and quiet of the people. So decided and well-defined is this opposition, that the minority, over whose votes the resolution has passed the House, have presented and had entered upon the Journal a formal protest against it. This protest urges the following reasons: 1. That the civil Courts are now fully organized, a full quota of civil officers already installed in each county, and the entire machinery of the civil Government in full operation. 2. That, in times of peace, military organizations are dangerous to the liberties of the people. 3. That, even if the ordinary civil officers common to republican Governments were insufficient to preserve the peace, ample provisions have already been made for such contingency by the organization of a State Police. 4. That, in their opinion, this military organization will, instead of preventing lawlessness, be the most fruitful agent in producing the very state of affairs which it is intended to remedy. 5. That it is expensive, and greatly augments the already enormous burden of taxation by organizing a military force to do that which, according to the organic law of the land, it is the duty of the *posse comitatus* to perform without any expense to the State whatever. 6. That it is in direct violation of the spirit of all republican institutions, in that it imposes an unjust and unequal taxation upon that portion of the citizens of the State who reside in the vicinity where an outrage has been committed, and thereby punish the many for the offence of the few; and 7, that the productive energy of the country will be obstructed by the alarm and uncertainty arising from an acknowledgment on the part of the civil authorities that reconstruction is a failure, and that obedience to the laws can be enforced only at the point of the bayonet. In this last reason we have the anomaly of Democratic members defending the validity and success of the reconstruction measures, and Republican members opposing them. This military resolution, however, has yet to go to the Senate; but there is small chance of its being defeated there. Moderate men must see the justice of the indignation felt in the community.

IMMIGRATION.

In 1866 the State Government instituted a Bureau of Immigration, and appointed a Commissioner of European Immigration, who has been conducting the Bureau for two years. The work is fairly inaugurated. The new *régime* brings a new office and abolishes the old. A Bureau of Agricultural Statistics has just been created, and over this Bureau Mr. SPARNICK has been appointed. The former Commissioner of European Immigration, Gen. JOHN A. WAGENER, of Charleston, has been authorized and required to hand over all the books, papers, charts, correspondence and records of the Bureau over which he has been acting to the new Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics; so that the matter of immigration will probably be suspended as a State measure, unless the new Bureau have added to it the supplementary duties of conducting immigration.

PLETHORIC TREASURY.

The last act of the House of Representatives indicates a treasury at least comfortably full if not plethoric. It was a resolution, offered by Mr. TOMLINSON, and adopted by the House, that a gratuity of a hundred and fifty dollars be voted the Speaker of the House. The gratuity may serve to furnish his Speakership with a Christmas dinner; and, having received a gratuity so opportunely, he will probably celebrate that Christian festival although he is a Jew himself.

HARMONY.

In general the desired harmony of feeling and coöperation in action between the Legislature and people is beginning to appear and to be recognized mutually. So, in this general feature, there is hope of better times in the State.

BOISE.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Reply of Mr. J. M. Binckley to the Report of Mr. Van Wyck to the House of Representatives.

To the Public:

The cheerful silence with which I have borne inordinate misrepresentation, detraction and ridicule, from the Press at large, is broken now only because the opportunities of one assailant enabled him yesterday to publish his slander by authority of one of the Houses of Congress. Accordingly, in this, the solitary instance in which I have deemed it becoming the motives which I profess, for me to defend myself, I studiously confine my expressions to the very matter thus put in hand, and even on that shall say no more than I suppose to be adequate to a complete vindication of my own honor.

A document is before me with a caption denoting disclosures of revenue frauds, which thus sets out: "Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, submitted the following report:" No signatures are appended and I am informed that Mr. VAN WYCK claims the exclusive authorship, and it would seem, must bear the sole personal, if not official, responsibility of a paper the like of which must seldom have gone into the archives of any regularly organized Government; that the so-called report is not the product of the Committee, is obvious from the gross contrast of its matter as a whole with the known resources of that Committee for the disclosure of revenue frauds. In the colloquial phrase of the day, this "report" is a bucket of whitewash; a truth which must be so well known to the majority of that Committee that I might leave my defence to be an inevitable incident of their own against the use of their name to impart dignity to this extraordinary publication; but I am reminded that on a former occasion this same Mr. VAN WYCK was suffered to remain a member of the House, notwithstanding his colleagues on a committee had convicted him in open session of making a fraudulent report. After this much it would be ridiculous, when my business is with such a representative, to remind the reader that the respect with which it is the duty of the people to regard official declarations, arises chiefly from the principle that they are made on the faith of an oath of office. Among very many others the following misrepresentations touching myself may be offered by way of example:

That I ever promised the Committee on Retrenchment to give them the result of my labors in investigating revenue frauds; that I ever trifled with the Committee, or used toward them any duplicity; that the Committee adjourned my "examination" at my request, or that time was extended for the purpose of meeting my wishes; that I ever "fled" from New-York; that I have since my return been legally subpœnaed, or that I have refused to attend the Committee; that I have done no service as Solicitor of Internal Revenue for two months back; that I brought the Government in debt by contracting or employing anybody except as I paid them out of my limited fund; that frauds were brought to my notice in the sphere of my official duty that I refused to act on; that my "only mission and all my movements," or that any part of my mission was to "obtain affidavits to form a pretext for the removal of Commissioner ROLLINS;" that I ever had any assistant whatever, in any just sense of the term, except that for a brief period I felt obliged to recognize the coöperation of a distinguished member of the New-York Bar; that I had, in any degree, or with any person, at any time, any privity, coöperation, or understanding, but what was strictly subservient to the ends of criminal justice as administered in court. Each of these is a misrepresentation, and by that word I here mean a representation deliberately made opposite to the truth by a person who knew it was untrue when he made it. There is a shorter name for the same thing. The following passage is a gratuity which merits the distinction of that uncommon disgust which Mr. VAN WYCK must have intended to raise in me. I accord it to him:

"The fact that so astute an individual as Mr. BINCKLEY, with the use of thousands among his coconspirators, to be lavished on men who testify for a consideration, promising indemnity for past crimes and protection for future offences; promising official positions as an inducement to testify; sending messengers to State prisons and penitentiaries with prospective pardons to those who would furnish criminating evidence—that all these desperate means could not furnish a single affidavit, is the highest testimonial of the honesty and faithfulness of Commissioner ROLLINS," &c. With deep mortification would Mr. ROLLINS contemplate this quotation as his "highest testimonial."

Elsewhere Mr. VAN WYCK, quoting the testimony of a shuddering outcast, brought to his presence from the jail in which oppression had immured him expressly to qualify him for such purposes, to the effect that he had been induced by others to prepare charges against Mr. District-Attorney COURTNEY upon "impressions made on his mind" by me, thus exclaims, as if he had never heard anything before on the subject:

"What a terrible picture does this present of a base conspiracy, inviting the commission of crimes, even the blackest perjury, to destroy a faithful public officer—the reputation of an honest man!"

Few beings yet living on this side of the Styx have ever perverted truth with more unconscious hardihood than is here exemplified. FITCH'S charges were feeble compared to those against the same "faithful officer," sworn before this Mr. VAN WYCK, in common with the rest of the Committee, long before I ever gave or received any "impressions" about the "honest man" referred to.

Mr. VAN WYCK says also that I have occasioned an expense to the Government of $25,000. He has here licensed himself more moderately. The current collections of revenue, since the 29th of August last, when my operations publicly began in New-York, have *increased many millions of dollars.* What proportion of this increase can be plausibly referred to any other cause than official circumspection stimulated by those operations? He might not be charging me with violating public economy were he to aver that I had expended hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the fact is, that nearly the whole of the estimated expense goes for a judicial proceeding from which I was authoritatively excluded, upon procurement for the purpose and with the actual effect of *making it a sham*, before I had concluded the examination of my first called witness. This Mr. VAN WYCK knew, because I told him the facts myself, and so did two of his own zealous adherents, in my presence, upon their own knowlege.

But I need not go further in this "report." Wherever I am spoken of in it, I am slandered by it. It speaks to the people from the halls of legislation. Now I have a report to make—I mean no higher authentication than my humble name. For I can conceive no calamity which could drive me to accept the inward humiliation of an issue of veracity with this hireling of confederated thieves, or with any person whatever who would corroborate his testimony or profess a belief in his honesty. If any one doubts my statements, let him doubt and welcome—it is his mistake, not mine. Enough will believe them to satisfy me.

During my second visit to New-York, I received a summons from the Committee on Retrenchment, to which I scrupulously responded, according to its indications of time and place, but was unable to find any of its members. I never saw in New-York but two of them, of whom Mr. JENCKES was one. With Mr. VAN WYCK, the other, I had frequent interviews on the basis, professedly mutual, of coöperation against fraud, but without my ever being able to draw from him any idea of what plan he proposed, or what the Committee desired of me. One thing only was clear, his constant assurance of the confidence and favor with which the "Committee desired to encourage my operations." Meantime, I had received instructions under which I deemed myself obliged to make unlimited concessions before risking any antagonism with the Committee. Mr. VAN WYCK greatly annoyed me by his irregular calls, his disregard of appointments, and by his incoherent and pointless consultations in the midst of engagements of extraordinary pressure. I was extremely impatient for the return of Mr. JENCKES, or the arrival of some member of the Committee of sufficient intelligence for serious and complicated public business. But a new and obscure influence was counteracting all my plans. Persons implicated in frauds were growing bolder; hordes of new spies and detectives dogged my steps and distracted my attention at my rooms by pretended information, impertinent solicitations, &c. My agents and adherents were threatened, corrupted and seduced. These were strange consequences of the arrival in New-York of so powerful a reinforcement of the law as a Committee of Congress. It soon came to be like one of the extreme affectations of Statecraft to pretend to distinguish Mr. VAN WYCK from the miscellaneous malefactors who now owe him such gratitude. During all this time he was declaring, with boisterous, but nauseous hypocrisy, his hearty and zealous coöperation with me. The scope of my plans was day by day reduced by these criminal machinations to a few but highly important objects of pursuit. Certain documents of the existence and purport of which I had confidential and indubitable information, implicating numerous high officials in New-York and Washington, were the subject of negotiations through which I expected to procure the papers themselves, and affidavits in connection with them. It was my purpose to reserve copies of all, and then turn over the papers and the witnesses to the Committee, as a commission which I deemed myself authorized to make. The causes referred to, however, prevented the consummation of this plan, and I then resolved to test Mr. VAN WYCK. Having rearranged my plans with great care, I called upon him and acquainted him with the existence of the documents, their uncommon gravity, and the important fact that I knew them to be in immediate danger of destruction. I offered to bring these documents and the witnesses before himself forthwith if he would place the Sergeant-at-Arms under my direction for one hour. At this proposal Mr. VAN WYCK was visibly startled, but responded in some rambling expressions about not *having time* to attend to it then, and finally adopted (apparently) a whispered suggestion of a bystander, and proposed to *detain me* on the spot at such a moment under the subpœna which he had told me many times should not interfere with my convenience at any time! My astonishment somewhat disconcerted him, and he half promised to send his officer. Urging again the serious responsibility resting upon both of us for any delay or failure in the premises, I returned to my room. Shortly afterward Mr. VAN WYCK entered unannounced, followed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and another person whom I subsequently knew as a reporter. This abrupt intrusion I imputed at the moment to that lack of gentlemanlike attainments which, from the first, I had indulged from habitual charity for the vulgar. Beginning a conversation in which I perceived he was addressing himself to the public, I inquired his business, and he responded that he was holding a session of the Committee. He proposed to swear me as a witness. Having ascertained fully the embarrassments under which I had been placed by my superiors, as above mentioned, and hearing from my own lips the enormous and urgent duties of that hour, this imposter safely presumed to frustrate public justice even in the private chambers of an agent of the laws. He had thus not only defeated my plan to bring to his own hands disclosures of the highest public value, but by violence, consummated his own plan for the frustration of my mission to New-York, and the protection of revenue corruption. I foresaw what the result demonstrated, that the moment it should become known that VAN WYCK had held a "session" with BINCKLEY as a witness, all resources for *bonâ fide* investigation would be destroyed. I realized also that while I was thus detained by him, his friends, as he was bound to believe, were getting the proof out of existence, or of all reasonable probability of ever being recovered by the Government. I protested such consequences, and solemnly warned him of the responsibility he was assuming, demanding that the protest go upon record. But I witnessed throughout the "examination" his arbitrary interference with the reporter's duties, and I therefore take this opportunity to denounce the record made on that occasion as spurious, and unworthy any credence. It only remained for me to manifest some sense of the dignity of public duty by such other protests as occurred to me, and then submit to the blasphemy of an oath administered by a person ignorant of right and wrong.

Such was Mr. VAN WYCK'S business in New-York as a member of a committee, and such the use he made of the powers of Congress. I omit numerous other instances less striking, but not less significant than the above.

Mr. VAN WYCK knew that I was engaged, under the obligations of an officer, the only law official of the revenue service, in investigating revenue frauds in good faith. He knew that I was really indiscriminate as to politics or partialities of persons, and he knew that I was the agent of no intrigue, the tool of no policy. I say he knew all these things, because I am informed that in all the rings of corruption, they are notoriously acknowledged in private. It is the innocent public who have been deceived into the opposite belief. But Mr. VAN WYCK'S belief of these things he himself declared to certain of his own friends, not to mention what he repeatedly declared to myself. With this knowledge of me and my operations, and a knowledge of the consequences to great numbers of wealthy and notable men of all parties, in public and private life, in New-York and elsewhere, of a disinterested and unsparing exposure, he perceived the danger of allowing me to proceed. Even without adequate support from the Government and amid the unanimous jeers of the Press, fearful progress might be made in the work of justice, by such an investigation, however inexperienced. *The guilty, therefore, brought him to New-York, that he might employ the authority of the National Legislature for their protection against the laws of the country, and the indignation of its plundered people, and he did so employ it and with success*—success for the present.

I have done with this despicable politicaster. My only apprehension is that he will consistently defend himself by training witnesses to prove me guilty of forgery or petty larceny.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868.

An Incident of the Ohio River Disaster.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Dec. 26.

Among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer *United States*, at the time of its collision with the *America*, were a gentleman and lady whose names appeared upon the books in the clerk's office as man and wife, but it was the old story of illicit love and unbridled passion, culminating in elopement. The gentleman was a young German merchant, formerly doing business on Vine-street, who had always borne a high reputation among his fellows as a scrupulously honorable man, and a high-toned, generous companion. The lady was the wife of his most intimate friend. The woman had left a kind and devoted husband, and the man, in order to elope with her, had robbed, it is said, a feeble and aged mother of about $2,500—her sole dependence, except the duty and affection which she might naturally expect from her son in her declining years. The public have already read the frightful details of the collision between the steamers *United States* and *America*. We have given them here a hitherto unwritten chapter of secret sin, which was cut short by that shocking catastrophe just as it was emerging into open transgression. Among the names in the list of the "lost" by the wreck of the ill-fated steamer is to be found that of the young German merchant. The woman was among the rescued, and returned again to this city to live a stranger to her own family.

Seizure of Cigars and Liquors.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 26.

Soon after the sailing of the steamship *Cuba* from Havana, on the 17th inst., intelligence was received at the department here, that goods had been put on board with a desire of evading the Revenue laws of the United States. Arrangements were at once made to have two expert detectives from this city and two from New-York present in Baltimore on the arrival of the ship, and on Tuesday afternoon, when the *Cuba* was fully due at Baltimore, the detectives accompanied Dr. HUNT, the boarding officer, down the river in the steamer *Guthrie*, and off Annapolis the *Cuba* was fallen in with. On boarding the ship the officers at once proceeded to make an examination, and found 27,000 cigars, five cases brandy, and two demijohns wines, under such circumstances that they were seized on the supposition of a desire to bring them in improperly, and if it be not shown to the contrary, they will, of course, be confiscated. The Captain, officers and crew of the *Cuba* are believed to have been entirely ignorant of the attempt to defraud the revenue, and hence the ship was not seized.

Collision on the Great Western Railway.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 26.

Early yesterday morning a serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at a station ten miles from London. An extra engine, going over the road at the point indicated, was ordered on a branch to await the passage of the express train bound east. The engine was run to the branch, a quarter of a mile from the Station-house, and it is said both the engineer and fireman fell asleep while awaiting the arrival of the switchman to let them on the branch. The express train, drawn by two engines, soon appeared, running at a high rate of speed. The result was a collision, which demolished the extra engine, and seriously injured the engineer and fireman upon it. One of the passenger engines was thrown into the ditch, and a brakeman on the train was injured—how seriously was not learned. The wreck obstructed the tracks, and the trains from that road, due here yesterday forenoon, did not arrive until last evening.

REMARKABLE AMPUTATION.—Some time in September last, a colored man was injured at one of the stations on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad. He was examined at the time by a physician of the neighborhood, who told him his injuries were but slight, consisting only of a bruised leg. Not getting well, however, and his foot flopped about loose as he walked on his crutches, he came to this city for surgical advice, and placed himself under the treatment of an old lady who has some reputation as a doctress. A system of poulticing was at once instituted, and the result was that one morning last week, when the patient removed the old poultice preparatory to applying a new one, to his horror, his foot and about nine inches of his leg came off with it. The stump, however, is now doing well, and the man, who is at the Almshouse, will, it is thought, soon be able to get about on a wooden leg.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST. By HENRY PARRY LIDDON. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co.

It is to be lamented that at the end of eighteen hundred years the reluctance, obstinacy and unbelief of the most Christian people in the world, as the English consider themselves, should make works like these Bampton Lectures of the University of Oxford necessary. But since it is thought needful to corroborate the Divine story of the Gospels, it must be confessed that the book before us is as effective as any other written for that purpose; and though it may seem superfluous to the true believer, the general and merely secular reader will find it interesting as an admirably written exposition of the earlier and later progress of Christianity in the midst of the philosophic paganisms of the world, and the no less embarrassing heresies of its own professors and advocates. Mr. LIDDON, in these eight lectures, goes over most of the ground already made familiar to the readers of GIBBON, but of course in a very different way, and we have here the opinions and glosses of the early fathers, the character of the Theophanies, of the Kochma or Oghma—so curiously discoverable in the Celtic traditions—the Logos of PHILO, the scoffing logic of CELSUS, and the opponents of the new doctrine, and the popular taunts and sneers of pagan reasoners in general on the subject—some of whom, like JULIAN, used the venerable form of *paranomasia*, or the pun, in ridicule of what baffled their comprehension, and offended their conservative notions. And respecting this latter peculiarity, we may allude to a certain little fact which indicates something more than people are aware. About ten years ago MILESI, conductor of the public works in Rome, discovered under the ruins of the Palatine palace of the CÆSARS, a piece of sculpture which represented a person suffering on a cross and worshipped by another, who stands on the ground and holds up his hand, with the fingers extended, the legend underneath being, "Alexamenos adores his God." This *graffito blasfemo*, as the Italians call it, was meant to ridicule the Christians, and the point of it consisted in the fact that the crucified person had the head of *an ass*. The laugh came in *there*, among the facetious Pagans of the second century. But since their day nobody has been able to "see it," apparently, for explanation of what must have been a *pointed* thing has ever been offered. It looks like a coarse jest. But it was something more—as we venture to say—leaving it to the Bampton Lecturers to settle the matter.

These lectures will certainly interest those they may fail to edify. The author brings in not alone all the ancient witnesses and missionaries of Christ, but also those who, in modern times, have entered the great Christian controversy in a prominent way—RENAN, STRAUSS, COMTE, GLADSTONE—that GLADSTONE who now is doing his best to bring back as much of the Church as he can conveniently lay hands on to its ancient conditions of laborious efficacy and apostolic poverty—and it quotes at the same time the striking secular opinions of such men as NAPOLEON, ROUSSEAU and Dr. CHANNING on the same comprehensive theme. Having mentioned that very ambidextrous public man, Mr. GLADSTONE, we may observe that in his opinion, as expressed in his late pamphlet, the Church of England, in order to hold its place in the world, stands less in need of Bampton Lectures and evangelical theories than of an active interest in the social wants and works of the mass of the people who so sorely need the instruction, sympathy and enlightened assistance of their pastors. Christianity was always familiar with contentions and changes, and these are not ended yet. The general subject is a grand one, and it may derive an additional local interest from the fact that one of our most popular preachers is preparing to bring out a biography of Christ, and add one more opinion to the millions that have been already expressed on a theme which must be always more or less interesting to more than one-third of the human race.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, formerly Russian America—now Ceded to the United States—and in Various Parts of the North Pacific. By FREDERICK WHYMPER. London: JOHN MURRAY.

It is sincerely to be wished that some one might go to Alaska who would regard the collection and narration of facts regarding the peculiarities and resources of that territory, as of more interest to the public than the event of having himself visited the northernmost of our possessions. This was, however, to have been expected of an Englishman less than of a traveler belonging to any other nationality, and it is not strange, therefore, that Mr. WHYMPER's volume gives us but little real information. Of the 330 pages which make up the work, sixty are devoted to an account of the voyage out from England, a description of Vancouver's Island, and eighty on a disquisition on California and the Western Union Telegraph Explorations in Asia. In the remaining two hundred pages the facts about Alaska bear so small a proportion to tedious accounts and "adventures," that the volume is well nigh valueless to readers who have been led to believe that it might tell them something worth knowing. Mr. WHYMPER might easily have brought within the limits of a two-column letter to the newspapers all that he learned about Alaska, or at least all that he has preserved in this volume regarding it, and a magazine article of any length devoted to his "adventures" could hardly have attracted much attention.

For companions in his outward voyage to Vancouver's Island Mr. WHYMPER had sixty young ladies, "destined for the colonial and matrimonial market." "Half of them," he tells us, "married soon after their arrival or went into service, but a large proportion quickly went to the bad, and from appearances had been there before," a fact which does not speak well for the discrimination of the society which sent them out, but which may at the same time be accepted as a sufficient comment upon a similar movement undertaken here a year or two ago. Mr. WHYMPER thinks that the designation of our newly acquired territory as "Alaska" is based upon a misconception, since "Aliaska," from which the name was taken, is the title only of the peninsula as laid down upon the maps, but certainly there could have been no "misconception" in thus extending the application of the name, and the proper spelling of the word is, we believe, an open question. Sitka, the only "city" in the territory, is situated on a low strip of land. It is surrounded by thickly-wooded hills and snow-capped mountains, and immediately opposite it, on Crooze Island, is Mount Edgecumbe, an extinct volcano, 8,000 feet in height. "The coloring of the town is gay and the surroundings picturesque; the houses yellow, with sheet-iron roofs, painted red; the bright green spire and dome of the Greek Church, and the old battered hulks, roofed in and used as magazines, lying propped up on the rocks at the water's edge, with the antiquated buildings of the Russian Fur Company, gave Sitka an original, foreign and fossilized kind of appearance." There have sometimes been furs of the value of $1,000,000 gold accumulated in the town, for it was the headquarters of the Russian-American Company, and, although it had but a small Indian trade of its own, was the central depot of no less than twenty-one different stations. The account which Mr. WHYMPER gives us of the meteorological peculiarities of Sitka is not at all encouraging. He tells us that "it enjoys the unenviable position of being about the most rainy place in the world. Rain ceases only when there is a good prospect of snow. Warm, sunny weather is invariably accompanied by the prevalence of fever and pulmonary complaints, and rheumatism is looked upon as an inevitable accompaniment to a residence in the settlement." The fact that the place is more unhealthy in fine weather than in rainy is attributed to the miasma which then arises from decaying vegetable matter. The agricultural resources of the country are not highly spoken of. The culture of a few potatoes and other vegetables is all that has been done in this way, and there is not an acre of grain in the whole country. While the Russians owned the territory the white half-breed population of Sitka numbered about 800, but since the American occupation it has risen to about 2,000 persons. At Sitka the price of furs was found nearly as high as at San Francisco, but those who may venture into the northern part of the territory will undoubtedly be rewarded for their pains and all risks that they run with remunerative bargains. Despite all these disadvantages, however, Mr. WHYMPER arrives at the conclusion that Russian America is not likely to prove a bad bargain to our Government. The extreme northern part of the territory may, to be sure, prove nearly valueless, but in the central section furs are abundant, and the trade in them, which will, of course, be further developed, must fall into our hands. The southern parts are, of course, identical with the neighboring British territory, and will probably be found as rich in mineral wealth, while the timber, although of an inferior growth, owing to the higher latitude, will yet prove by no means worthless. The fisheries may become of great value. There are extensive cod banks off the Aleutian Isles and on many parts of the coast. Then, too, the salmon fisheries, which are very extensive and fruitful, are sure to be made a source of great profit, as the fish can be procured in great quantities simply at the expense of native labor. Mr. WHYMPER tells of a merchant in Petropaulovski who cleared $6,000 in a single season by salting down salmon and shipping them to Europe. Not the least important part of the purchase, however, is the chain of Aleutian Isles which have some commercial importance in themselves, and are valuable as yielding the furs of amphibious animals to a large amount.

So far as regards Alaska this brief summary comprises the principal fact that Mr. WHYMPER has to tell. Barren as his book is of really valuable information, it is rather pleasantly written, and gives us some glimpses at the social life of the people of the late Russian possessions, which may be set down as interesting. A Russian wedding at Petropaulovski is thus sketched:

"The ceremony commenced at 5 P. M. in the old Greek Church, and was rather long and fatiguing. The congregation stood; in fact there were no seats in the church. It is the custom for the bride and bridegroom to be crowned. In this case the brides wore elaborate head-dresses, and considerate male friends, the "best men" of the occasion, held the crowns for three-quarters of an hour a few inches above the ladies' heads. I imagine they were rejoiced when the pairs were satisfactorily spliced. I know that we were, for we were in tight uniforms. It is the fashion, apparently, when the persons, as in this case, are in the lower walks of life, to ask some more wealthy individual to be master of the ceremonies, and it is understood that he stands all the expenses. On this occasion the victim was M. PHILIPPEUS, a merchant, who brings his vessels annually from Hong Kong to Kamschatka and the neighboring coasts. He accepted the tender very willingly, and gave an entertainment to the whole town, the officers of the *Variag*, ourselves, and the captains of several small vessels there. So many were invited that no one house was large enough for the purpose. The party was therefore divided, and the guests occupied two buildings, one on either side of the main street. The band of the *Variag* played outside, and a messenger was kept constantly running between the two houses to keep the merry party in either informed of the nature of the toasts. Such rousing cheers and 'tigers' had never been heard before in that unusually sleepy, half-dead town."

Some little sketches such as this give a certain degree of attractiveness to Mr. WHYMPER's volume. The book is illustrated with a few wood-cuts, but they cannot be said to add much to its value, since most of them are rather coarsely executed.

CRADLE LANDS: PALESTINE, SYRIA, EGYPT, &c. By Lady HERBERT. Illustrated with eight beautiful engravings of scenes in the Holy Land—Bethlehem, Holy Sepulchre, Nazareth, &c. New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

The new edition of this work is handsomely bound and beautifully illustrated. One lays it down, not so much with the sense of having read a book, as with that luxurious, rested feeling experienced after having spent an evening in delightful conversation. Neither a skeptic nor a devotee, the author's judgments are given with singular impartiality, and her eyes are open to the errors as well as the excellencies of her own people, while the virtues even of a Mohammedan do not pass unrecognized.

The first two chapters are devoted to the Nile voyage. Too many travelers have preceded her on the same route to leave anything new in the description of Cairo, Denderah, or even of "beautiful Philæ," however vividly they may be drawn, and from these chapters we make only a few extracts illustrative of the conveniences and delightful results of an autocracy. In speaking of the extra charge for baggage, some of their party having been compelled to pay $250 each for having it sent from Alexandria to Cairo, which was about treble the expense of carrying it from England to Alexandria, she says:

"The merchants of Cairo are now making a complaint and agitation, as the Pacha will not allow them to make use of the railroad to carry their cotton to the Alexandria market, till he has sent down his own crops and sold them at a high premium. * * * Whenever the Pacha or any of his family wish to travel, the ordinary trains are stopped. Formerly, also, the Pacha's special train used to wait a couple of hours on the way for him to take his afternoon siesta, and then the whole traffic was, of course delayed. But an accident which occurred not long ago, when the proper signals had been omitted, and his carriage was on the point of being run into by the ordinary passenger train, frightened him into some considerations for the safety and convenience of others."

Still this slight lack of consideration was not inconsistent with the character of the ruler who pressed into his service over 5,000 Arabs, in order to pay for his shares in the Lesseps Canal, leaving them "to toil under the burning sun, with no pay and wretched food, and when night came to sleep under the banks," utterly unheeding the frightful mortality that decimated their ranks.

At Sivot, for the first time, the travelers realized the horrors of an Egyptian conscription. A number of villagers coming in to the Sunday's market, were at once seized, chained together and thrown on the ground like so much dead stock, to be packed off on board a government vessel when the full complement had been secured. The screams and howls of their wives and daughters, throwing dirt on their heads and tearing their hair, in token of despair, when their frantic efforts to release them from the recruiting-sergeants were found ineffectual, were most piteous to hear. The poor fellows rarely survive to return to their homes, and their pay and food are so miserably small and scanty that to be made a soldier is looked upon as worse than death. They maim themselves in every way to escape it—cutting off their forefingers, putting out their eyes, and the like. There was scarcely a man on board the boats that was not mutilated in some such manner; and when, at length, after their return, they were about to take leave of the boats and crew, she writes of the latter again:

"Poor fellows! Their lot is a hard one, toiling all the day long under the burning sun; or else, when, the boat grounds on a sand-bank, standing for hours up to their waists in water on bitter nights, till they are shivering with cold—with no beds but the hard deck, no covering but their ragged shirts, and no food but bread, hard as a rock, which must be soaked in water to be eaten, and with a kind of clover which they 'graze' upon, like cows, on landing! Yet is this lot happiness itself compared to the fate of those who are not engaged by any '*reis*,' or captain, for the Nile voyage, and who are consequently subject to the chances of the much-dreaded conscription. In spite of the oppression and ill-usage of centuries, the Egyptian '*fellahs*,' or peasants, are a light-hearted, cheerful and patient race, grateful for the least kindness, and bearing their manifold trials, both mental and physical, with that 'fatalist' Mohammedan endurance which often puts to shame our Christian faith and fortitude."

Making the journey as a "Catholic pilgrim," Lady HERBERT never raises the mooted questions as to the authenticity of the sacred haunts, and thus the reader willingly suffers himself to follow in the footsteps of faith, momentarily oblivious of the modern wisdom that leaves no fixed foundation for anything. "Were any one seeking a guide book of Syria," she says, "of its scenery, its manners, its customs, they could find no more accurate one than that which God has placed in the hands of all men by the mouth of His prophets. There still are the women watering the cattle by the wayside well, and kneading the cakes on the hearth, and preparing the fatted kid for the traveler by the open tent door. There, again, is the grass growing upon the house-tops, 'which withereth before it be plucked up.' Nothing is changed in this wonderful land, except where the blighting foot of the Turk has come, and left the usual desolation behind."

Yet even toward the Turks she is charitable, cheerfully acknowledging their fearlessness in the exercise of the forms of their religion, and even holding them up as models for Catholics in this respect. She speaks sadly of the unsuccessful efforts of Christian sects to convert the Jews,

"who assemble every Friday at the 'Place of Wailing' to weep and pray for restoration to their own country. Here alone the Jews are permitted to approach the walls of their temple, which they literally bathe with their tears. It is the most touching scene possible from its intense *reality*; and it would be as inhuman to go to it as a mere sight, as it would be to pay a visit of curiosity to a house of mourning which death had just visited. Jews of every age and country, and of both sexes, were there, leaning their heads against the sacred walls—now repeating verses of the Psalms, now sobbing as if their hearts would break! The stones are large, beveled and perfect, except where they have been literally worn away by the kisses of the mourners."

Some space is given to incidents of the horrible massacre of 1860, and much is incidentally told of the work being done in the East by devoted bands of priests and the noble and self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity, reverenced alike by Catholic, Protestant and Mohammedan. There is nothing unreal in her descriptions. The Holy Land, as it is to-day, passes before the reader like a moving panorama, but the painter has been touched with the grandeur of its spiritual significance, and the too intense coloring of to-day's sorrow has been mellowed by the glory of the past and the promises of the future.

At Nazareth they visited the Fountain of the Madonna, the only spring of good fresh water in the place, where,

"By indisputable tradition, the Blessed Virgin daily came during those thirty years. Here, again, must her divine Son have constantly accompanied her. Groups of women, now as then, were filling their pitchers at the fountain, looking like the ancient Bible pictures of our childhood, and dressed precisely as the Blessed Virgin is perpetually represented by our early masters—in red dresses and blue drapery, a white square cloth covering the head. In every walk, at every turn in the streets, or on the hills, or in those flowery valleys, one seems to realize the presence of both the Mother and the Son. It was revealed to St. Bridget that the rough men of sequestered Nazareth, when they were sad, used to say: 'Let us go and see Mary's Son!' So wonderful was the reflection of His beauty and holiness; so exquisite His sympathy; so keen in Him was every natural human feeling; so wonderful His thought for all!"

Perhaps the best chapter of the entire book is the one devoted to the services of Good Friday in Jerusalem, and the most stringent opponent of forms in worship will scarcely be able to read it unsympathizingly. The powerful charm of Lady HERBERT's writing is in her far-reaching tenderness for humanity, and her reverence for its Creator. Our modern creeds give little place for reverence; but so long as it is not yet extinct in the inward consciousness, so long will the enthusiastic eloquence of its inspiration arouse in us some recognition of its primary place in the elements of true worship.

Brief Notices.

—*Christ in Song.* Hymns of Immanuel: Selected from all ages. With notes. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. (New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.) The learned editor of this collection of sacred hymns brought to his task all the qualifications necessary to its happy fulfillment—thorough familiarity with the lyric literature of Christianity in all ages and languages, a fine scholarly taste, and pious enthusiasm. The volume is a complete and carefully selected *Lyra Christologica*, embracing many of the choicest hymns that have been written on the person and work of Christ. A large proportion of the poems are translations or imitations from the Greek, Latin, German and other languages; and about thirty pieces were especially prepared for this collection. The whole is divided into sections, under which the poems or hymns are arranged, as far as practicable, in chronological order, which will be a great convenience to the student of hymnology. The volume is very handsomely printed and bound, and cannot fail to be welcome to every lover of religious poetry.

—*Wild Life Under the Equator.* By PAUL DU CHAILLU. (New-York: HARPER & BROS.) M. DU CHAILLU's first book for children, called *Stories of the Gorilla Country*, was received with so much favor by young readers, that he has been tempted, greatly to their delight, to renew the experiment. In this little volume he again leads them into the most savage regions of equatorial Africa, and tells them about the wild beasts and wild men who live there, about snakes, leopards, elephants, hipopotami, wonderful ants, great colonies of parrots, and many other strange and curious things. The book is illustrated with many spirited wood-engravings, and is well calculated to please the young people, to whom it is addressed.

—*The Apache Country.* By J. ROSS BROWNE. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) Most, if not all, of this volume has already appeared in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. It is written in Mr. BROWNE's usual strain of humor, (sometimes, by the way, a little *over* strained,) and is adorned with numerous illustrations. Mr. BROWNE's descriptions are exceedingly vivid, almost pictures in themselves; he tells a story with ease and spirit, and is very smart in dialogue. Superficial as they are, it is impossible not to become interested in his books.

—*Rural Poems.* By WILLIAM BARNES. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) Our Boston correspondent has already noticed this charming collection of poems, from an author who is fast rising into celebrity in England and America. The volume is one of the most dainty and tasteful, in print, paper, binding and illustrations, that we have seen this year, and the poems are full of grace, beauty and tenderness.

—*The Uncommercial Traveler, and Additional Christmas Stories.* By CHARLES DICKENS. This volume forms the fourteenth and concluding one of the "Charles Dickens" edition of the works of the great English novelist, published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., of which we have spoken as the several volumes made their appearance. It is a very convenient, handsome edition, with spirited illustrations.

—*Charlie Bell, The Waif of Elm Island.* By Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) The "Elm Island" series of juvenile stories, of which this forms the second volume, is deservedly popular with young readers. Charlie Bell, the hero of the story, is an orphan, who, after various hardships and mishaps, falls into the care of a kind-hearted family living on an island by themselves. This story is full of the sort of adventures that boys like to read about, and its moral is unexceptionable.

—*The Tale of a Mouse.* Illustrated. (New-York: JAMES MILLER.) A very pretty nursery book, showing how mousey lost her tail and recovered it again. The illustrations and text are very well suited to each other.

—*Gropings After the Truth.* By JOSHUA HUNTINGTON. (New-York: Catholic Publication Society.) Mr. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, who was at first an infidel, and then a good churchman, and who has now gone over to the Catholic side, thinks it of importance to the public to put on record the reasons why he took so extraordinary a step in his life-journey. The explanation was probably less necessary than he may have imagined. But, having received it, we have nothing to say against it; only hope he may now be at ease in his new position, and not—like GIBBON and others, who also began as infidels, became Catholics and finally infidels again—return to his state of original sin, after "swinging round the circle." In his book he argues somewhat like a philosopher on certain articles of belief—such as the body of Christ in the Eucharist—asking what harm is it to suppose he may be in the bread as well as everywhere else. And as for Purgatory, he asks, in a candid and logical way, what great evil can result from his belief in it. We answer—none. He may certainly "go further and fare worse," as a pleasant old Irish friar used to say on this particular question of theology. This step on the part of our convert was not taken in a hurry; and, in order to be sure of himself and not run the risk of deceiving the public, he delayed the writing of this book for four and a half months after his mind had undergone its last change.

—*Directory of Booksellers, Stationers, News-dealers and Music Dealers in the United States and Canada.* Compiled and for sale by JOHN H. DINGMAN, (with SCRIBNER & Co.,) New-York. This is a very useful publication for publishers and importers of books. It has been compiled with great diligence and care, and every copy is interleaved, so that corrections and additions can be readily made.

—*Words of Hope.* Compiled by C. A. MEANS. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) A collection of extracts, religious in tone, from the works of eminent writers. It is published in a very tasteful form.

—*The Betrothed and Highland.* (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This little volume, in paper covers, belongs to the cheap edition of the Waverley Novels now in course of publication by the APPLETONS.

—*Cowper's Poems.* (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) A very neat edition of the poetical works of the Bard of Olney.

—*The Vision of Dante Alighieri.* (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) A cheap but neat edition of CARY's admirable translation.

CUSTOMS IN PERU.

Peculiarities of the People—Sunset Prayers—The Mestizo—Ceremonies of All Saints' Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

In mentioning the different customs, manners and observances of this land of queer people, ways and "doings," I have omitted to notice a very simple observance, which, however, has a quaint, Oriental effect, and reminds one of the Mussulman at prayer in Constantinople, or some other now obsolete custom of the ancients. At the hour of sunset, when the great Cathedral bell tolls out the hour, every person immediately removes his hat and stands a moment uncovered. If he may chance to be on horseback, in carriage, on foot, or conversing with friends on the street, the moment the bell tolls the hour of the departing sun every hat is taken off, and for a moment every one looks reverent and whispers a brief prayer. It has a very pretty effect; but the rapidity with which work or laugh, jest or gallop is immediately resumed, makes it seem (as it is) simply a habit, and of no importance to those who participate.

THE MESTIZO.

The most amusing character in the mixed society of Lima is the Mestizo, or offspring of the Indian and European. Not as black, but in every other characteristic he closely resembles the happy darky of the South—the free and happy house-servant in the Southern kitchen of "ye olden time." Like his sable brother, his wit and humor never fail him, while his ideas of the grotesque and ludicrous are quick and keen. He can convulse a roomfull of people with his odd merriment, and is often brought into the room of the hostess, when company are present, to afford agreeable amusement. Unlike the Zamba, who is half Indian and half African, he possesses deeper wit, and can make more pungent sarcasm.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE WEATHER.

In Callao, the days are unusually hot for this time of the year, as hot even now as in any of the Summer months, which does not begin until the first of December; as a natural consequence, there is much suffering and sickness among the people and foreigners, and especially foreign children, who are nearly all attacked with some kind of dysenteric symptoms. The sky, however, continues cloudy all the time, and, as is generally the case, even when the sun shines. I was constantly saying that "we were going to have rain soon," when I first arrived in Peru, forgetting that it never rains here—judging from the fact that the bright sun, suddenly and entirely clouded in for the space of an hour or so, at regular intervals during the day, and the air as suddenly cooled and the wind blowed up quite keenly from the sea. Even the atmosphere darkened, as we are accustomed to see it do in the United States, a few minutes preceding a severe thunder and rain shower. I find the Peruvians have a perfect horror of thunder and lightning. They cannot even speak of them without a shudder and a look of horror and trembling; and they often say, "We think the earthquake bad enough, but we should die at the noise of thunder and the flash of lightning!" I heard a Peruvian lady of great intelligence, who had spent a Winter and Summer in New-York and its vicinity, say to her relatives, on her return: "We dread the earthquakes, but they are not half so frightful and terrible as a New-York thunder-storm." And I thought of the old saying, "Every one to his taste;" but give me a daily rain or thunder storm rather than two violent shocks of an earthquake. The best physicians agree in saying that the reason we had the yellow fever so fatally last Summer was because the sky was clear and not cloudy, and the sun shone down lurid, hot and red. I know I remarked a clear, blue sky all Summer, and that we have not had it so before nor since the fever.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL DAY.

I believe I mentioned the great festival day of "All Souls and All Saints," which occurs on the 1st day of November. All the whole city flock *en famille* to the Pantheon, or Peruvian Cemetery, and the wreaths of flowers and floral offerings, designs, &c., are laid before each tomb or vault, (for the dead are buried in hollow vaults or openings, one above another built in the wall.) The monuments and tombs of the old Ex-Presidents, of Gen. CASTILLA, and other distinguished Peruvian celebrities, were decorated most expensively, showily, and elegantly, having besides the covering and canopy of flowers, the richest gold lace and tapestry hanging from the top and sides of the monument in fine display among the profusion of flowers. Thousands are attracted to these pantheons from curiosity and mere love of sight-seeing, and far from its being a time of general mourning, it is more like a day of jubilee. The booths, tents and shops erected outside the gates being filled with eatables of all kinds and liquors of various qualities, are largely patronized. I saw flirting and love-making among the young, and laughter, conversation and general enjoyment among those in the shaded walks and rose-covered trellises of the cemetery. The occasion is not considered an appropriate one for tears, but for converse with the loved ones gone before, and I noticed many entire families bringing photographs of each living member, the frame containing the pictures surrounded with wreaths of flowers. And these photographs were laid upon or within the tomb where slept their dead, and were left lying there all day, and brought again another year with added or missing faces in the family group. Many of the people really believe that the spirit or soul of the departed returns to earth upon this day to look upon the photographs of the family and see them once more. This is an old superstitious belief among the Incas, but many still give credence, as was evidenced by the pictures being brought there and deposited in the different tombs on the last All Saints' Day. It has a rather romantic and beautiful effect certainly. Among the strange sights in the cemeteries on this great day, is a very amusing one to a foreigner. Many young monks and priests sit before the graves with a lighted candle and cross to pray for the souls of the departed. As there are not as many monks as dead around them, they drive quite an animated trade, and are so ambitious to gain the customary fee for repeating the prayers that they run each other most unmercifully, and are as earnest in getting through one prayer for one and commencing on another, for some other departed soul, as to make the whole affair not only ludicrous, but disgraceful. They vary their charges by the ability of the relative soliciting prayers, to pay much or little, and they are so desirous to eclipse each other, that they do not repeat the entire prayer but begin it, say a few of the first words, then drawl out their voice into a Boo—ooo, or Bas—a, or Bum—um—um, and add the closing sentence. This gives them time to get a great many prayers and a great deal of money. It is very ludicrous, but scandalous to hear, nevertheless. Yet many of the poor, ignorant Cholos or Zambas, for whom they are to repeat the prayer for their dead, do not know the difference, and doubtless imagine it to be "all prayer." They are as brisk in trade as any dealer in toys and cheap wares. If one monk offers to recite a prayer for a real, another will offer to repeat it for a media, and they run each other most unmercifully. But the better classes do not buy many prayers from such irreligious persons, and only the ignorant or superstitious still cling to the old custom. It is a great day for all classes, rich and poor, aristocrat and negro, on the anniversary day of "All Souls." Yours, X. Y. Z.

ITALY.

Present State of Popular Education—Deplorable Ignorance Among the Masses—Is Italy Ready for Self-Government?

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NAPLES, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.

The magnitude of the work undertaken by the proselytes of reform in this country will be better appreciated when we know in what proportion that part of its population who are incapacitated by ignorance from having a voice in national affairs stand to its more enlightened section.

In 1866 the Italian Government endeavored to form some idea of the mental *status* of the adult population by instituting inquiries into the educational acquirements of the various couples married during the year.

From these inquiries it resulted that, of the 241,504 people married in Italy in 1866, irrespective of sex, 73,749, or about 30 in 100, signed their names in the marriage register; 167,755, or about 69 in 100, declared their inability to write even their own names. Of those 241,504 who were able to write their own names, 48,352 were men, and 25,397 were women; and of those who could not write, 72,400 were men, and 95,355 were women—that is, about 60 in 100 of the men, and 79 in 100 of the women—showing the ignorance to be proportionately greater among the women.

From these statistics I am justified in concluding that in Italy three-fifths of the grown-up men and four-fifths of the grown-up women are absolutely ignorant of the first rudiments of education. I am confirmed in these conclusions by the revelations made us in the census of 1861, when it was found that of the men 60 out of 100 could neither read nor write, and of the women 78 in 100 were in a similar condition. Further statistical information is contained in the military census, which proves that 64 out of 100 conscripts were totally uneducated.

By a law which has hitherto been universal in its workings in all countries, of this vast amount of ignorance the greater part is distributed over the Southern Provinces. Of these uneducated married people, there were 72 to 100 among the men and 88 to 100 among the women in the Province of Compagna alone! In the Abruzzi and Molise, the average was 76 in 100 men, and 95 in 100 women. In Apulia, 82 in 100 of the men, and 94 in 100 of the women. And lastly, by a steady increase, as we go in a southerly direction, in the Basilicata, 88 in 100 men, and 95 in 100 women. In the Calabrias, 88 married men in 100 were totally uneducated, and 96 married women in 100, were in the same condition. Descending to greater minuteness in these statistical details, and comparing the educational condition of the various towns of Italy, we find in Turin, out of 100 couples joined in matrimony, only 14 instances in 100, where both of the contracting parties were unable to sign their names. In Como, the figures stood 18 in 100, while in Naples, 58 out of 100 couples were unable to write their names. In Bene Venuto, the number was 78 in 100, in Trapani, 80 in 100, and in some of the towns of Upper Calabria, 85 couples out of 100 were unable to write their names.

Now, turn to the educational statistics of France and England—always bearing in mind that even they must yield the first place for excellence of national education arrangements to some of the Germanic nations—and you will see at once how discouraging for Italy is the vast difference between their positions and her own at present. You will also better understand why she is now struggling in such a morass of national helplessness and lethargy.

In 1866, in Italy, there were in 100 married people—men and women taken together—69 totally uneducated. In France, in 1864, there were 34 in 100, and in England, in 1865, out of 100 marriages were registered 14 in which neither of the parties could sign their names, and 25 in which only one of the contracting parties was able to do so.

This review and comparison of facts is not consoling for Italy. As far as her adult population is concerned, no remedy can be very effectual. But there is a remedy for this wide-spread ignorance among her rising generation, and that is to make instruction obligatory by the passing and enactment of rigid laws for the enforcement of and the necessary provisions for the carrying out of a grand, universal, educational project.

The deplorable state of education in Italy, of which I have given but a bare outline, is all the more sad to reflect upon when it is remembered that Italian children of both sexes are extraordinarily precocious in their development, both of body and mind. Little wee things, that make all haste to get out of the cradling arms of their mothers, that are running about on lithe nimble feet, when our babies of the same age are only beginning to crawl about the floor. Elfish little creatures, chattering blithly away in the half-broken baby music of their strangely musical language, while the slower tongues of children of colder countries, are learning slowly and painfully to frame disconnected words, they remind you, with their deft movements and bright cunning eyes, of a brood of barnyard chickens that begin to run about as soon as they have chipped the shell. The have the same "pearl" look in their black eyes, the same hopping, nimble motions of their little bare feet, the same half-curious, half-timid ways, and they shelter themselves behind the skirts of their mothers, much as the little chickens do under the wing of the old hen upon the approach of a stranger. They learn to make themselves useful as soon as they are able to walk and talk—which doubtless will astonish people who consider the word "Italian" synonomous with idleness. But it is no such thing. Away from the great cities and the attendant vices and abuses that grow with the growth of great cities, even there, the children of honest, poor people begin to work as soon as they can walk and talk.

The children of idle and vicious poor people learn to beg before they are out of arms. Walking along the streets of Amalfi, you are assailed from the doors by the way, by the clamor of baby tongues and outstretched baby hands, as the mothers stand in the door ways with their babies in their arms. The first words that the children have been taught to lisp is the demand for a *bacciochi*. When they are sent to school they learn with remarkable quickness. At the age of six, they can read and often write a little. The advantages to be gained, by giving such a people as this a thorough and practical system of common schools, is not to be estimated.

If we could but have one generation of Italians, thoroughly educated as it grew up, the future of Italy would be forever assured and beyond any doubt.

ALISON declares that education does not exalt the moral well-being of a people; but at any rate, it is the most powerful lever for the advancement and prosperity of a nation—considered simply as a principality—and the Italian people has yet to prove that it is a nation, and not a confederacy of diverse States. This it can never fully do until its common people are educated.

The Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey.

From the Newark Courier, Dec. 26.

Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY has decided not to contest the election of Mr. ORESTES CLEVELAND as member of Congress from this District. Mr. HALSEY has satisfied himself that he could establish the illegality of the election, but the contest would occupy a year or more, and a decision in his favor would be at best an empty honor which he by no means covets. It is well known that Mr. HALSEY did not desire a renomination, and only consented to run in obedience to the very urgent solicitations of leading Republicans in various parts of the State, who felt that he would give strength to the Gubernatorial and local tickets. For our own part, we regret Mr. HALSEY's determination not to contest the seat, believing that his absence from the House will be a serious loss to the District; but so far as his personal interests and comfort are concerned, his decision is no doubt a wise one.

ILLINOIS.

Christmas Week—The Money Market and General Business—Newspaper Gossip—State Temperance Society—Operations in Grain—Land Speculation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 25, 1868.

Our streets and our stores have been full for several days past of present seekers, and all sorts of people having been driving a brisk trade. Although almost everybody complains of "hard times," and a stringent money market, and though notes go to protest, and a man has to earn his money over again in his efforts to collect it, there appears to be plenty for present buying, and, judging from indications, and the great reduction of the stock of our friends, the merchants, it was never more profusely spent than during the present holiday season. Especially the book stores, the jewelry stores, the fancy and toy stores have been besieged from morning till night, and one would think that prosperity was general among our citizens, and not dream that many were paying from two to five per cent. a month in order to "keep their heads above water." But Chicago must have its amusements and its holiday festivities, let come what may. And yet, I would not have you suppose that we are not prosperous. On the contrary, we have everything to be thankful for in all legitimate business relations. It is speculation, and the general unrest that is felt in relation to the financial affairs of the country, that affects us somewhat unfavorably just now.

The *Daily Republican* having tried the eight-page form since it came into the hands of the present managers, sometime since decided that a change was desirable, and this morning comes out a quarto, a trifle larger than the *Tribune*. That paper, by the way, has on hand a libel suit, which is attracting some considerable attention, as there is a woman in the case. The trial has been going on for three days, and as there is considerable outside scandal mixed up with it, the full reports which are published are caught up and read with great avidity.

The State Temperance Convention, recently held at Bloomington, is creating quite an excitement, especially among the Germans in the large towns. Public meetings are being held, resolutions passed to defend the sacred lager to the last extremity, and committees appointed to question candidates and agitate the subject generally throughout the State. They declare, as they have heretofore done in their beer congresses, that a temperance man is a fanatic, and unfit to hold office. The Irish, however, of Chicago, are improving. They have seven Father Matthew and other temperance organizations, and report that they are able to muster a thousand votes for the temperance party in this city alone. So we are likely to have lively times over the new issue, as the temperance people appear to be in dead earnest in the matter.

The grain gambling and corn "corning" of our Board of Trade operators are about to make their appearance on "other boards." These operations are illegal—in violation of the laws of the State; but the power and influence wielded by the Board of trade, enable its members to engage in these unlawful transactions with impunity. A short time ago the Board itself resolved that these "corners" were improper and fraudulent, and some of the operators, supposing they meant what they said, got caught with heavy margins to meet in the last corner on corn. The house of MURRAY, NELSON & Co. refused to come to time. An appeal was taken to the Board, which decided against them. They have now taken the matter into the courts, and the wholesale gambling which characterizes our grain operations is likely to be fully ventilated. It is high time that this were done; for the credit of Chicago is suffering largely all through the West on account of the acts of the unscrupulous and unprincipled speculators who control our markets. Even the *Tribune* has at length dared to come out and denounce these transactions in such terms as they deserve.

Grain is accumulating here quite rapidly. There is already 700,000 bushels more in store than there was at the same time last year. The items are:

	1868.	1867.
Wheat	1,015,728	756,382
Corn	385,401	335,806
Oats	445,163	339,861
Rye	152,063	18,501
Barley	329,273	140,981
Total	2,327,628	1,591,541

The increase for the present week has been over 300,000 bushels, and the receipts are quite heavy and the country is full of grain.

A general convention has been called at Peoria, to consider the question of the improvement of the Illinois River, so as to make it navigable at all seasons for a larger class of boats, as well as, eventually, to open steamboat navigation between the Mississippi and the Lakes. The work in which the city is now engaged, of deepening the canal between Chicago and Lockport, so as to obtain a current southward from Chicago River, will greatly facilitate the above enterprise. I notice also that the Rock River improvement is again being extensively agitated along the line of that stream in this State and Wisconsin. By this it is proposed to "open up" boat navigation from the Mississippi at Rock Island, through Rock River, Lake Winnebago, &c., to Lake Michigan. This is an important work, and would greatly benefit a large section in both States.

The annual report of the commerce of this port, for the past season, from the records of the Custom-house, has been published. The following are some of the figures:

Number of vessels arrived	13,165
Number of vessels cleared	13,218
Number of vessels' crews	118,937
Tonnage	30,121
Cleared for foreign ports, (American vessels,)	182
Cleared for foreign ports, (foreign vessels,)	133
Lumber received, feet	941,118,000
Grain shipped, bushels	45,318,000
Flour shipped, barrels	782,118
Value of foreign exports	$4,050,445
Duties collected	$490,823

The foreign trade is yet in its infancy. Great things are expected from making Chicago a port of entry, a bill for which purpose will be strongly pressed upon Congress during the present session. Direct importations, it is estimated, will, in the event of the bill becoming a law, be greatly increased.

Land speculation continues at rather a moderate pace. I will give you an instance of the rapid appreciation of property here, during the past four years. Mr. TIMOTHY WRIGHT purchased the lot southeast corner of State and Washington streets, four years ago for $32 000—100 feet front by 90 deep. It is in the market, and cannot be had for less than $250,000. This, however, is an extreme case. But I know of another parcel which has risen from $1,500 to $25,000 in two years.

The weather is extremely cold, but pleasant. We are told that the peach crop for the coming season in the central and southern parts of the State is already blasted by a "spell of weather," which sent the thermometer down to 22.

Biennial Report of the State Treasurer—Satisfactory Condition of the Treasury.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 25.

The biennial report of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will not be published until laid before the Legislature at its meeting in January, but there is no impropriety in stating the actual condition of the Treasury as it will be shown by that report.

The debt of the State on the 1st of December, 1866, was	$8,595,343 02
Increased by Penitentiary act of 1867	50,000 00
Total	$8,645,343 02
December, 1868, the amount of the debt outstanding was	5,988,453 53
Amount of principal of debt paid in two years	$2,656,889 49

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditures during the two years ending Nov 30, 1868:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Revenue fund	$2,276,163 19	$2,126,434 91
State debt fund	1,669,168 80	1,439,837 26
Interest fund	1,128,373 57	1,129,882 43
School fund	301,168 44	271,424 30
Illinois Central R. R. fund	860,184 80	892,043 16
Delinquent tax	.... ..	....
Unknown heirs' fund	4,338 13	....
Deserters' fund	30,400 00	30,400 00
Hancock Co. Int. fund	20,586 49	20,194 81
Schuyler Co. Int. fund	4,853 64	4,434 00
Brown Co. Int. fund	12,408 19	12,155 78
Quincy City Int. fund	27 311 15	26,920 00
Total	$6,335,596 40	$6,302,726 64
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1866		$1,414,171 36
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1868		1,447,041 12

The outstanding indebtedness of the State consists of the following bonds and stocks:

New internal improvement stock, 1870	$1,635,953 74
Interest bonds, 1877	966,649 44
*Interest stock, 1860	134,311 46
Liquidation bonds, 1865	193,400 00
Two coupon bonds, 1838, 1840	2,000 00
213 bonds Refunded stock, payable after 1862	213,000 00
*9 bonds Refunded stock, payable after 1865	9,000 00
69 bonds Refunded stock, payable after 1869	69,000 00
294 bonds Refunded stock, payable after 1870	294,000 00
67 bonds Refunded stock, payable after 1874	67,000 00
333 bonds Refunded stock, payable after 1877	333,000 00
*8 bonds Refunded canal stock, payable after 1860	8,000 00
45 bonds Normal University, payable after 1879	45,000 00
104 bonds Thornton loan, payable after 1879	104,000 00
324 bonds War loan, payable after 1879	324,000 00
302 bonds War loan, ($500)	151,000 00
682 bonds War loan, ($100)	68,200 00
19 bonds Illinois and Michigan Canal	19,000 00
24 bonds Illinois and Michigan Canal	8,400 00
25 £225 sterling canal bonds	25,000 00
20 same class of bonds	7,000 00
29 £100 sterling canal bonds	12,888 89
408 same class of bonds	63,466 67
697 £225 canal bonds	697,000 00
518 same class	181,306 00
43 £300 canal bonds	57,333 33
549 same class	256,201 00
Total interest-bearing debt	$5,975,103 53
Bonds called in by Governor's proclamation, previous to 1868, on which interest is stopped	13,350 00
Total outstanding debt	$5,988,453 53

Of this debt notice of payment has been given by the Governor, and interest will cease after Jan. 1, 1869, upon the bonds marked thus *, amounting to $151,311. These, with the liquidation bonds, $193,400, and the refunded stock bonds of 1862, $213,000, making an aggregate of $557,311 of the debt which is within the power of the State to redeem at pleasure. The remainder of the debt does not mature until after 1870—extending to 1879.

The receipts from the two-mill tax during the two years were: in 1867, $755,396, and in 1868, $913,772, or, in the aggregate, $1,669,168. The revenue from the Illinois Central Railroad Company during 1867 was $428,743 75, and in 1868, $431,441 05, or an aggregate of $860,184 80.

As these funds will rapidly accumulate hereafter, and as it is not possible to require any of the State creditors to surrender their bonds, Gen. SMITH recommends that the Legislature authorize the investment of the unemployed money in interest-bearing securities, and thus, in effect, stop the interest upon an equal amount of the State debt.

The surplus in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1868, was $1,447,041 12. This sum, by the 1st of July next, after paying all the expenses of the Government, will be nearly two millions of dollars. The debt payable in England amounts to $1,268,187, the interest on which is payable in gold in London. In 1867 the State of Illinois, in order to pay this interest, had to purchase gold at an expense of $35,404 43, and in 1868 at an expense of $33,562 50. With a million and a half of unemployed money in the Treasury, and this accumulating at the rate of $1,250 per annum, it will be criminal to subject the State to this enormous expense for gold. Let the Treasurer be directed to invest all the moneys set apart for the State debt and interest in Five-twenty Bonds, and let the gold interest on the one offset and pay the gold interest bonds of the State held in London.

The condition of the State Treasury is highly satisfactory. The present annual revenue of the State will discharge all the debt within five years; and if the surplus was invested as a sinking fund, would practically extinguish it in less than that time.

Murder and Lynching in Illinois.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

JONESBORO, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

On Saturday last, three men on horseback stopped at the house of Capt. B. FRANKLIN, some fifteen miles east of this place, and one of them proposed to swap horses. The Captain had a valuable horse, and refused to swap, and went into the field to gather corn. As soon as he had gone, the man who proposed to trade came back and took the Captain's horse out of the barn and left his. The alarm was given and the Captain followed after his horse, came up with the thief and demanded his property. The thief drew a revolver and fired at the Captain three times, one of the balls striking him in the breast and killing him almost instantly. The country was aroused, the thief pursued and captured. He was placed under guard at the house of a Magistrate, on Saturday evening. During the night the house was surrounded by a large company of armed men, the prisoner taken from the guard and hanged on a tree. The other two horsemen were also arrested; but after proving that they had only a road acquaintance with the thief, they were discharged. Capt. FRANKLIN was an esteemed citizen. His murderer was a desperado from Texas.

Another Cleveland Story—A Man Falls from a Railway Train and Lies Twenty-four Hours in a Snow-Bank.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 25.

Last Friday a German named ANTOINE FAWKS, got on board the day express West at Erie, to come to Cleveland, on his way to Sandusky. He manifested a good deal of uneasiness while on the train, and would keep getting up and going out on the platform, where he would peer over the side of the car as if looking for some one. He was warned several times by the brakeman and conductor that he had better remain inside, but he did not understand, or was willful in his conduct, as he paid no attention to what was said. Just after the train had left Mentor Station, FAWKS came out on the platform again, and while standing on the lower steps lost his balance and fell upon the side of the track, landing in a large snow-bank that had been drifted up. By some means he got a knock on the head in his fall which rendered him insensible, and he lay where he had fallen, entirely helpless, and almost buried from sight. Some of the passengers, who had witnessed the accident, got word to the conductor as soon as possible, and the train was backed up to look for him. As there were no signs of the missing man to be found after an extended search, it was supposed that he had been uninjured, and had gone into the woods near by. His strange actions were attributed to insanity.

It happened that FAWKS fell into a snow-bank near a crossing made for the convenience of the farmers in that locality, and the next day, as one of them, whose name could not be learned, was crossing the track, a little dog that accompanied him began scratching and barking at the snow-bank so furiously that the farmer was led to investigate the cause. He discovered FAWKS, and supposing him to be dead rolled the body upon his sled with the intention of taking it to Mentor to see if it could be recognized. Just then FAWKS regained the use of his faculties, and in a feeble voice asked for food. The kind-hearted farmer took him to his house, where it was ascertained that FAWKS had been severely frozen in the face, hands and feet, and that he was nearly starving, having eaten nothing, he claimed, since the morning of the day he left Erie, or for nearly forty-eight hours. His wants were kindly cared for by the farmer and his family, and though the unknown waif was suffering untold misery from his frozen limbs, he uttered no word of complaint. On Tuesday FAWKS suddenly disappeared, and was not heard of again until he turned up in the Union Depot at this place on Thursday afternoon. It seems, if any reliance is to be placed upon his statements, that he walked all the way from Mentor to Cleveland, begging his food and sleeping nights in barns and outhouses. When here he could not get a boot or shoe on his foot or a mitten on his hand. How he accomplished the walk is a mystery. That his feet and hands will have to be amputated is quite likely, if his life is saved, though his limbs looked as though mortification had already set in. A number of benevolently-inclined people made up a purse for him, and he was sent on to Sandusky, where he claims to have friends.

More Body-Snatching in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 25.

On Thursday morning the body of the old man killed near Wickliffe, on Sunday forenoon, was stolen from the barn of Mr. J. HOWLAND, undertaker, at Nos. 63 and 65 Bank-street. The body had been placed in Mr. HOWLAND's care for interment, and he had been preserving it in expectation that something concerning its identity would be developed. On the morning in question Mr. HOWLAND's hired man came down about 5:30 o'clock to do the chores about the premises, and unlocked the barn. The corpse was then there, but while he was gone to breakfast, or attending to matters that called him temporarily away, the body was taken. Mr. HOWLAND is using every effort to ascertain who are the thieves, and to recover the body. Word has been sent to the different medical colleges that it must be returned, and in case it does not come back, search warrants will be procured and certain places searched.

A Negro Recovers $300 Damages for Being Ejected from a Rink.

From the Cleveland Leader, Dec. 25.

A case of somewhat unusual character, involving the principles of the famous "Civil Rights bill," was decided on Thursday in the Court of Common Pleas. It is, in brief, as follows: In February last a young colored man named WILLIAM WALLER went to the Forrest City Skating Rink, purchased a ticket and entered the building for the purpose of engaging in the pastime. He had been in but a few moments when he was accosted by the private watchman of the rink and gently informed that it was a "white man's rink." The young man mildly but firmly refused to leave, declaring that he had purchased a ticket at the office in a legitimate manner. The watchman, claiming that his orders were peremptory, proceeded to eject him from the building by physical force. Resistance was useless, and the young man, deeming discretion the better part of valor, stood not upon the order of his going, vowing vengeance dire upon those who had so treated him.

He entered suit against the Rink Association in the Court of Common Pleas, laying his damages at $1,000. The trial of the case was continued from the May term and came on for trial on Thursday. After the examination of the witnesses the case was argued at some length, and the jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for damages to the amount of $300. The case was one of considerable interest, involving to some extent the question of the legal right of the managers of any public resort to make rules excluding colored persons. We understand that the defendants intend to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of Ohio, in which event the decision will be awaited with no small degree of interest.

The Fire at the Amherstburg Insane Asylum.

From the Detroit Advertiser & Tribune, Dec. 25.

The telegraph yesterday informed us that a portion of the Lunatic Asylum at Amherstburg, Canada, had been destroyed by fire, and that two of the inmates had been suffocated. Since that information came we have conversed with persons from the town, who state that the building destroyed was detached from the main structure, and that only one of the inmates was suffocated. The building referred to was

occupied by unruly patients, among the number being a colored woman known as "Black Nancy," and a white woman whose name is unknown. In order to prevent accidents and to guard against any freaks of fancy the inmates might be disposed to execute, a heavy wire screen was constructed around and over the stove which heated the place. The white woman alluded to above, however, seems to have overcome all difficulties, to have set the place on fire, and paid the forfeit with her life. She managed to thrust a portion of her bedclothes through the screen upon the stove, and by this method set the place on fire. The building was pretty badly burned, and she was found quite dead, and is supposed to have been choked with the smoke. "Black Nancy" was taken from the building as was supposed in a dying condition, but will recover from the effects of the heat and smoke.

Improvements at Saratoga Springs.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 26.

H. H. HATHORN, proprietor of Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, is engaged making large additions and improvements to his mammoth hotel. In the first place, he is putting in one of Otis' elevators, running from the main story to the attic, with a capacity for carrying twenty persons in the car, which will be finished the 1st of June, 1869. The lower corner of Putnam and Spring-streets, where the fire took place last season, has been bought by Mr. HATHORN, and the lot adjoining running to Broadway, owned by JOHN COX of New-York, leased by him for ten years, and he is now engaged in putting upon it a ball-room and billiard-saloon for the guests of the hotel. The ball-room is to be fifty by one hundred and twenty feet with thirty feet ceiling, and with the billiard-saloon, will be ready for next season. It will be used exclusively for the guests of the house during the season; but is to be available for lectures and other entertainments during other portions of the year. Mr. HATHORN has cut a hall through one of the stories twelve feet wide, leading from Broadway into the hall. The great feature connected with the enterprise is the discovery of a mineral spring, which developed itself in excavating for the foundation of the ball-room. The water is pronounced by the oldest inhabitants as good as any ever discovered there. Mr. HATHORN is about ready to commence tubing it, and purposes erecting a pavilion and all other additions necessary to add to the beauty of the hotel.

The Champlain Canal—The New State Dam at Cohoes.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 26.

The work upon the new State dam now being built across the Mohawk at Cohoes for the use of the Champlain Canal, is being pushed rapidly forward under the auspices of SHERRILL, STRONG & FLOOD, contractors. It is located about twelve feet below the old dam, and will, when completed, be some 15 inches higher than that structure, thus precluding all possibility of future disaster to boats from drifting over the dam. This will be a great gain to the canal interest, as shipwrecks have been of frequent occurrence, resulting sometimes in loss of life. Four hundred feet of the dam are already completed, also one pier. The entire length will be 1,640 feet; width at the bottom 16 to 18 feet; at the top 10 feet; height from 14 to 20 feet. It is being built of Kingsbury granite, and to accommodate the immense blocks which have to be placed in position a crane capable of lifting twenty tons under the management of three men is used. The dam will be the largest piece of solid masonry in the State, and its strength and endurance are such that it must last for centuries. The work is under the direct supervision of D. STURDEVANT, of Glen's Falls, Foreman; DANA REED, of Waterford, Inspector, and WM. COOPER, of Sandy Hill, Engineer.

An Incident at the Funeral of the Renos.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel, Dec. 24.

Miss LAURA RENO, the sister of the victims of the New-Albany assassination, who was in the city yesterday, is described by those well acquainted with her as a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments. It is also said that she possesses a large part of the brains of the family, which, added to an inflexible will and an intense desire for revenge, will sooner or later bring ruin or death upon some of the murderers of her brothers. At their funeral at Seymour, a few days ago, the attendance was quite large, and among other persons, a resident of Seymour, whose name we have forgotten, dropped in. He had scarcely made his appearance before Miss RENO rose from her seat and, walking across the room, fiercely told him that that was no place for him, that she recognized in him one of the murderers of her brother, and if he did not leave immediately it would be the worse for him. The fellow slunk out of the house like a whipped cur, frightened almost to death. Unless a great mistake has been made in the estimation of LAURA RENO's character, the Jackson County Regulators will find that the oath of revenge she took over the dead body of FRANK RENO was no mere empty threat, to be forgotten in an hour, but a promise of terrible meaning.

A NEGRO BURNS HER CHILDREN.—Near Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn., last week a negro woman, formerly the slave of Mr. WILLIAM JONES, burned two of her children to death. She lived in a cabin some distance from the other houses on the farm, and was always regarded as a very vicious negro. She dug a hole in the ground near her cabin, in which she placed both her children, covered it over with plank and actually cooked the children alive. The same day some citizens discovered the facts, which they at once made known to the Sheriff of the county, who proceeded to the place and effected her arrest. After examination before a Magistrate's Court, she was committed to Jail at Dresden to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court for that county. In reply to some questions as to why she did such a horrid act, she replied that her children would not obey her, and she was determined to make them do so if she had to kill them.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Court Calenders for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

No calender made up.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
789	Pierce vs. Poole.	1555	Martin et al. vs. Higgins.
1549	Sherwood et al. vs. Sherman et al.	1558	Bixby et al. vs. Martinez et al.
1194	McCabe vs. Johnson.	1559	Smith vs. Hinckley.
1377	Dickinson vs. Denny.	1561	Caldwell et al. vs. Schmidt.
1439	Cox vs. Hagan.	1563	Goodwin vs. Sawyer.
1346	Brewster vs. Wild.	1576	Anxion vs. Lornade.
1282	Lynde vs. Beiser, Jr., et al.	1577	Lord et al. vs. Eisenberg.
796	Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1150	Zabor vs. Rabe.	1204	Fach vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
1149	McCahill vs. Gardiner.	1208	Moneuse vs. Cox.
—	Funck vs. Grund.	1209	Williams vs. Sturges.
869	Lindsay vs. Wood.	1215	Gardner vs. Hoffman.
—	Walters vs. Brady.	1216	Lewis vs. Woodward.
—	Steitz vs. Hecksher.	1217	Lewis vs. Woodward.
1181	Bowers vs. Barnum.	1218	Leslie vs. Cohen.
1182	Murphy vs. Fitzgerald	1220	Gallagher vs. Foster.
1188	Baldwin vs. Rosenberg.	1223	Cox vs. Bozman.
1190	Blue vs. Tucker.	1223½	Sackett vs. Morrisey.
1191	Button vs. Boxheim.	—	Sackett vs. Morrisey.
1192	Hogg vs. Carey.	1225	Smith vs. Bloch.
1193	O'Donnel vs. Shipman.	1229	Shields vs. Bass.
1201	Garretson vs. Griffin.	1230	Laughridge vs. Dana.
1203	Hoffman vs. Rosenblatt.	—	Brown vs. Nash.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—ALDERMAN CUDDY, ACTING JUSTICE.

THE CALLAHAN CASE.

It will be remembered that on Christmas night PATRICK CALLAHAN appeared at the Spring-street Station-house, bleeding profusely from a severe wound in the neck, and said he had been assaulted by a party of men at the corner of Howard and Elm streets, one of whom had stabbed him. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he still remains in a critical condition, and the Police have been investigating the affair with the object of discovering the assailants. Yesterday Officer HILDEBRAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN PATTON, of No. 205 Fifth-street, on suspicion of having been concerned in the matter, and the prisoner was held for an examination, although he was positive in his declarations of his innocence.

ROBBED OF A WATCH.

PATRICK FINAN, of No. 88 Eldridge-street, made a complaint, stating that Saturday evening he accompanied MARGARET SWEENEY to her room, at No. 19 Mulberry-street, and while there, was robbed of his watch, worth $14. He then caused the woman's arrest, and she was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST AGENT.

ADOLPH HOHLE, No. 139 Mulberry-street, says that in October he engaged J. LEVY LEOPOLD as an agent, to sell goods by sample, and that about the 12th of that month, LEOPOLD presented what purported to be an order from MAINE & Co., No. 191 Fulton-street, for goods to the amount of $101, and took the articles himself to deliver them. He then disappeared, and was not seen again until Saturday by HOHLE, who then caused his arrest, as he had in the meantime discovered that MAINE & Co. had never given the order, and had not received the goods. The prisoner expressed himself able to prove his innocence, and was afforded the opportunity, by being held in $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

A FOOT-PAD FOILED.

GOTTFRIED FELTLY, of No. 47 Forsyth-street, relates that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning he met one GEORGE BROWN at the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street, who lured him into a yard close by, and there made an attempt to snatch his watch from his person. FELTLY strenuously resisted, however, and finally got away, and ran into the street pursued by the persistent foot-pad, who again caught him in the Bowery, and was about succeeding in his efforts when Officer LEWIS, of the Tenth Precinct, ran up and took BROWN into custody. The accused had strong doubts of the truth of this story, but he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A CHAIR THIEF.

Saturday evening, HENRY BARTOLO, passing the store No. 69 Bowery, picked up a chair worth $25 and ran off with it. He was, however, pursued, and being thus overloaded, was easily captured. He was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 26, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	108⅝	30	N. Y. Cen	154⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	110⅞	400	do	153⅝
10,000	do	110⅞	100	do	153⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b3	110⅞	100	do..b30	155⅛
4,000	5-20s, C., '67	110¾	100	do..b30	155
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105¾	100	do	153¾
7,000	do	105⅝	86	do..2d call	153¾
36,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c	68⅝	200	Hudson R	135
20,000	do	68⅝	100	do	134¾
40,000	do	68½	100	Erie Pf	62½
20,000	Tenn. 6s new	68½	200	Reading	98¾
10,000	do	68⅝	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	88½
20,000	do	68½	100	do	88¾
20,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c	56	100	do..b30	88⅞
15,000	N. Car. 6s, new	61¼	100	Chi. & N. W	79¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s, bet. call	90	200	Lake Shore	99½
500	Ill. Cen Bds	114¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	82¾
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	76	600	do..c	82¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	103	700	do..b3	82½
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90	300	do..b15	83
20,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	73¾	900	Clev. & Tol..c	100½
10,000	do	73½	300	do..b30	101¼
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds	86¾	400	do	101⅛
30	St. Nich. Bank	111	200	do..b5	101½
25	Cent. Nat. Bank	105¼	200	do	100¾
15	Pacific Mail	120	100	Chi. & R. I.	115¾
200	do	120¼	100	do	115⅝
200	do	119¾	20	do..bet. call	115
100	West. U. T.	33¾	200	Tol., W. & W	59
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	130	200	N. J. Cen.	113
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	25¼	98	do..bet. call	113
200	do	25	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112
37	U. S. Ex.	45	100	do	111¾
300	Erie	39	50	Ohio & Miss	31½
50	do	38¾	850	do	31¾
25	do	38¾	1400	do	31⅝
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	65¾
			343	C. Cin. & I. Cen	40
			100	Rens. & Sar	93
			100	Morris & Essex	87

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	5-20 C., '62..b3	110¾	$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65, new	105⅝
13,000	do..s3	110¾	74,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '67..c	110⅝
20,000	do	110¾	4,000	do..c	110½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅞	10,000	do	110⅜
2,500	5-20 C., '65, new	110¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	U. S. Express	45	100	Quick. M. Co	21¾
200	Pac. Mail	121	100	Mil. & St. P..c	68
400	do	120¾	300	do	68¼
300	do	120⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	112¼
100	West. U. T...ex d	33⅜	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅝
10	do	33	300	do	88½
200	N. Y. Central	154	100	do..b30	89
800	do	154⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts	84
500	do	154⅝	400	do	83¾
300	do..c	154⅛	200	do..c	83⅞
300	do..c	154¾	700	do..s15	83⅞
400	Erie	39	200	do	83½
100	do..b10	38⅞	800	do	83¾
200	do	38⅞	800	do	84⅜
100	Hudson	135	400	do..s35	83⅞
100	do..c	134¾	1000	do..s15	83
100	Tol., W. & W. b30	60	800	Clev. & Tol	100⅞
100	do	59	800	do	100¾
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf	86	1000	do	100⅞
300	do..b10	86¾	1500	Chi., R. I. & P	115¼
300	do..b3	86	600	do..c	115¾
200	do	86¾	200	do	115⅛
100	do	85¾	400	Chi. & N. W	80
200	do	85¾	200	do	79¾
400	do	85½	800	do..c	79⅝
600	Ohio & Miss	31½	200	do	79⅞
1100	do	31⅜	200	do..b3	79¾
200	do..b5	31⅜	500	C. & N. W. Pf	82¼
300	do..c	31¾	200	do..c	82⅜
300	do..b10	31⅜	300	do..c	82½
200	do..s3	31½	600	do..c	82⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	25¼	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	112¾
100	Mer. U. Ex..b3	15¼	100	do..b3	112½
100	Quick. Min. Co	21¾	100	do..c	112⅜
400	Pacific Mail..c	119¾	400	Ohio & Miss	31¼
200	do	119⅞	1800	do	31⅜
200	do..b3	119¾	600	do	31½
300	West. U. T.	33⅝	200	do..b10	32
300	N. Y. Cen	153⅝	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅞
300	do..b3	153¾	300	do..b3	87⅞
300	do	153⅝	300	do..b3	87⅞
200	do..c	153⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	83
200	Erie	38⅞	200	do	83⅝
800	do	38¾	600	do..s15	82⅞
500	do	38⅝	400	do..c	83
600	do	38⅝	600	Clev. & Tol	101⅛
100	Adams Ex	49	1200	Chi., R. I. & P	116
100	Hudson	132¾	300	do..b30	117
600	Harlem, ex d	128	100	do	116¾
700	do	126	400	Chi. & N. W	79¾
600	Reading	98¾	200	do	79⅞
100	T., W. & W..b15	59	200	do	80
100	do	58¾	200	do	80
200	do..b30	60	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	82
100	Mil. & S. P.	67¾	300	do	82⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	85⅞			

MONDAY, Dec. 28—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,091,650
Decrease in Specie	702,719
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,089,973
Decrease in Deposits	4,573,476
Increase in Circulation	33,356

	Dec. 28, '67.	Dec. 26, '68.	Dec. 19, '68.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	244,620,312	261,342,530	262,432,180
Gold and Gold Notes	10,971,969	17,940,865	18,643,584
Other L. Tend'r	60,657,932	48,706,160	50,796,133
Deposits	178,713,191	178,503,752	183,077,228
Circulation	34,134,400	34,387,114	34,453,758
In Sub-Tres'ry	104,249,546	90,476,835	90,019,383

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Dec. 19, '68.	Dec. 26, '68.	Dec. 28, '67.
On deposits	$183,077,228	$178,503,752	$178,713,191
Circulation	34,453,758	34,387,114	34,134,400
Total	$217,530,986	$212,890,866	$212,847,591
25 ℔ cent. would be	$54,382,746	53,222,716	$53,211,897
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	69,439,717	66,647,025	71,629,901
Excess	$15,056,971	$13,424,311	$18,418,034

The Bank return of the week again reduces the lawful money reserve, $2,089,000 in Greenbacks, and $702,000 in Gold; and the general line of Deposits is down $4,573,000. The excess of lawful money over the required 25 ℔ cent. is thus reduced nearly two million of dollars, although it is satisfactory to add that a relatively better showing is looked for next Saturday. The Loans and Discounts have been reduced since last Monday $1,091,000.

The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week, in Gold, $1,249,000, and paid out for Gold Interest $408,000. The Office has also issued a large amount of Gold Checks, payable Jan. 1, for Gold Interest, which will be made equal to Cash Gold this week if required in aid of the Quarterly Statements of the Banks, by whom most of these Checks are held, either for themselves or for collection.

The Trade of the week, except in the way of Holiday shopping, was rather dull, even for this season of the year. The City shopping trade, however, owing to the very fine Christmas weather, was active, and the amount of business done, in Dry Goods and some other lines, above the average. The Custom-house entries were moderate, and the Duties paid in comparatively light. The Cotton receipts at the ports fell off to 79,878 bales, as against 94,587 for the corresponding week of last crop season, and the estimates for the whole crop are now pretty generally reduced. At present the receipts are 951,668, as against 834,106 to the corresponding date last year. It is supposed by some of the Brokers that the comparison of receipts will continue against the new crop through January and February—the total going into March about the same as last season, which produced altogether 2,440,000 bales.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,875,805, against the total entries of $2,458,493 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,666,217, against $2,607,233 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $608,790, against $3,277,077 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,249,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,400 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,855.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	September	$22,378,838
February	20,402,462	October	19,439,928
March	25,213,383	November	18,008,004
April	21,397,805	Dec. 5	4,899,237
May	21,672,084	Dec. 12	3,006,500
June	19,633,487	Dec. 19	1,792,245
July	23,891,215	Dec. 26	3,875,805
August	23,113,900		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$244,050,886
Against same time 1867			247,600,264
Decrease since Jan. 1			$3,549,378

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,297	September	$17,207,340
February	14,021,589	October	19,429,928
March	13,563,450	November	14,406,793
April	14,739,210	Dec. 2	4,269,407
May	15,333,559	Dec. 9	4,020,901
June	11,308,909	Dec. 16	3,204,177
July	11,071,975	Dec. 23	3,686,217
August	13,227,188		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$184,487,735
Against same time 1867			187,173,603
Decrease since Jan. 1			$2,685,868
Gold, Dec. 26, 1868			134⅝ ℔ cent.
Gold, Dec. 28, 1867			133⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	September	$1,964,723
February	4,213,829	October	1,608,759
March	3,694,912	November	1,181,085
April	6,095,179	Dec. 5	280,234
May	15,936,291	Dec. 12	283,320
June	11,822,628	Dec. 19	274,543
July	10,584,568	Dec. 26	608,790
August	4,690,989		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$70,570,779
Against same time 1867			51,841,678
Increase since Jan. 1			$18,729,101

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	August	$3,264,947
February	4,132,576	September	2,847,643
March	3,196,196	October	921,725
April	3,797,430	November	1,192,913
May	4,802,666	Dec. 8	225,208
June	3,944,906	Dec. 14	91,215
July	3,112,094	Dec. 23	392,410
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$34,483,540
Against same time 1867			27,677,586
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,805,954

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$7,284,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,686
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,976
June	8,208,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,584	July	18,798,313
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
Dec. 5	1,806,000	Dec. 5	809,000
Dec. 12	1,491,000	Dec. 12	509,000
Dec. 19	1,599,000	Dec. 19	335,000
Dec. 26	1,249,000	Dec. 26	408,000
Total	$115,558,321	Total	$82,417,517
To date, 1867	116,512,410	To date, 1867	61,823,195

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Dec. 28, '67.
American Gold Coin	135@134⅝	133¼
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	110@110⅝	108⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅜@110¾	108⅝
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	105@105⅞	104⅜
New-York Central	134@162@146⅜@155@153⅝	117⅞
Erie	38@39⅞	72⅞
Rock Island	105@116¾	99⅝
Michigan Southern	86⅝@88⅞	85⅞
Hudson River	128@135@134⅝	131⅝
Northwestern	77½@80	58
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅝ with dividend, @110¾ ex. div.	99⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅞@83	87⅞
Reading	97½@98⅝	96⅝
Northwestern Preferred	80⅞@82⅝	70⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞@32	28⅝
Pacific Mail	115@123@119⅞	110¼
St. Paul Preferred	85@86⅞	64⅛
St. Paul Common	67@67⅞	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	56⅛@60⅞@58⅞	43

The Wall-street markets generally improved after the Holiday of Friday. The supply of Money was better, the Public Funds decidedly higher, and the Railway Shares higher in prices on a buoyant upward speculation. The sales of Gold varied but slightly from the last figures of Thursday. The transactions ranged 135@134⅝@134⅞ ℔ cent. There was not much animation in the Gold Room, though the demand was firmer than was anticipated on the near prospect of large disbursements for Gold Interest from the Treasury, and a decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. in the Foreign Exchanges; the quotation on London being 109⅛@109¼ ℔ cent.

The Brokers paid for Money from 7 ℔ cent, Currency to 7 ℔ cent. in Gold on loans on demand. The pressure to borrow was less marked than early in the week, and the Bank accounts of the Brokers were made up in good season, without much trouble. Merchant paper is very strictly classified, and prime signatures short dates are 8@10 ℔ cent. per annum. An old Dry Goods Jobbing and Commission firm, hitherto esteemed highly respectable, stopped payment, owing, it is said, from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000—Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co. Their trouble, like that of Messrs. TURNBULL, SLADE & Co., who failed early in the week, is said to be of several years' standing, in the way of cash advances on or out-and-out purchases of Factory property, after the excitement in and profits upon Woollen and other manufactures, during and immediately following the War, had subsided. The enormous Broadway rents also tell heavily against a dull or losing business. It is believed the estate will pay a liberal dividend to the general creditors.

The Public Funds of 1867 advanced to 110½ ℔ cent. to-day, and other descriptions of 5-20s were correspondingly firm, and the 1881s and 10-40s steady in price and but sparingly offered. The Border State Bonds were also firm, and Tennessees and Virginias in demand.

The Railway list, led by New-York Central and Rock Island, was unusually strong, and the speculators for further rise seemed to pay little or no attention to the condition of the Money market, present or prospective. The prices of the favorite Roads are advanced with much ease, and at the close of business, (no late Boards on the Stock Exchange,) they stood as follows, as compared with Thursday night. Fort Wayne Stock is now quoted, ex January Dividend, quarterly, of 2½ ℔ cent.:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105¼	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110⅜
American Gold Coin	135	134⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68¼	68½
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	56
Missouri Bonds	90¼	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	64½
New-York Central	152¼	153⅞
Erie Railway	38½	39½
Reading Railway	98¼	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	115	116½
Northwest Common	79½	80
Northwest Preferred	82¼	82⅜
Michigan Southern	87½	88¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	*110¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84	83
Pacific Mail Company	120	119⅞
St. Paul Pretered	84¼	85¼
St. Paul Common	67¼	67½
Toledo and Wabash	59	58⅞

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅜
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	114⅜	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	105¼	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 coup., 1864	106⅝	10-40 reg	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105¼	10-40 coup	105⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	107⅞	6s currency	99
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107	Tennessee 6s ex. c.	69
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110¼	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68⅛
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal. 1870	100⅜	Tenn. 5s	68⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1872	100⅜	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1873	100⅜	Virginia 6s., n. bds	56⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1874	100⅜	Georgia 6s	79
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1875	100⅜	Georgia 7s, n. bds	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1877	101	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1878	100⅜	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	61⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	Missouri 6s	90
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	102½	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois War Loan	102½	Louisiana levee bds	59
Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1873	100	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks: the January half-yearly Dividend of the Eighth National is *five per cent.;* of the Brooklyn Atlantic National, *five per cent.;* of the East River National, *four per cent.;* of the Bull's Head Bank, (quarterly) *four per cent.;* of the Shoe and Leather National, *five per cent.;* of the Importers' and Traders' National, *five per cent.;* of the Tenth National, *four per cent.;* of the North American National, *four per cent.;* of the Continental National, *four per cent.:*

Manhattan	142	Metropolitan	138x
Mechanics'	125	Market	117
America	145x	Nassau	105
Phenix	103x	Corn Exchange	130
National	115	Continental	100
State of New-York	111	St. Nicholas	107
Commerce	119¼	Impt'rs. & Traders'	123
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	117	Park	146x
Ocean	110	Fourth National	102x
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Tenth National	100
Bank of the Republic	121	Gold Exchange	130¼
Irving	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	97	Tol. & W. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86¾	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	86¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s, 2d mo., 1879	98	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98¾
Erie 7s, 3d mo., 1883	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	85
Erie 7s, 4th mo., 1880	86	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅞
Harlem 1st M.	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	110	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	110	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	111¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ c. 1875	114¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	83
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	89	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Con. 7 ℔ cent. con.	89	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Ex'n bds	89	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds.	80
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102¾
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Ohio & G. East'n 1st M.	73¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,025,556; total payments, $2,173,870; balance, $90,476,835. The receipts include for Customs, $244,000; for Gold Notes, $101,000.

The following January Half Yearly Dividends have been declared and advertised by the City Banks:

Bank.	Rate.	Bank.	Rate.
Metropolitan	6	Third National	5
Tradesmen's	6	Fourth	4
Chatham	8	Market	5
Central	5	Citizens'	5
People's	5	Hanover	4
Butchers'	5	Irving	5
Merchants' Exchange	5	Mechanics'	4
Commerce	5	North River	4
New-York	5	Marine	6
America	5	Merchants'	5
Park	7	Atlantic	5
Grocers'	5	Fifth	10
Importers'	5	Tenth	4
Gold Exchange	8	Eighth	5
Shoe and Leather	5	North America	4
East River	4	Bull's Head	*4
Continental	4		

* Quarterly.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

C. Vanderbilt, Esq., President of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company requested you to accept their proxies at the election of December, 1867, in the fullest confidence that under your administration the affairs of the Company would be conducted with that skill, efficiency and integrity for which you are distinguished. The expectation has been fully realized.

We are entirely satisfied with your conduct of the affairs of the Company, and have been gratified that the semi-annual dividends have been advanced from three to four per cent. This advance, though acceptable, is but a small measure of justice to the shareholders.

It is well known that from the period of consolidation down to the present time very large sums of money have been retained from the stockholders out of the net earnings of the road, and expended by the Company in double-tracking, building new roads and bridges, in the purchase of real estate, and in other investments, for the purpose of augmenting the business of the Company.

The records of the Company for the past fifteen years show the character and extent of some of these investments.

For these moneys thus retained, the stockholders have never received any representation by stock, certificates of earnings or otherwise, while owing to the peculiar management of the affairs of the Company in years past, the stockholders have received smaller dividends than stockholders of other roads less prosperous in every respect.

We submit to the Board of Directors of the Company that it is a measure of justice to the stockholders to first ascertain what moneys have been retained from the stockholders and used in such improvements, and then to give the stockholders some evidence, by certificate or otherwise, of their interest in such earnings, so that they may derive an income therefrom.

We are respectfully,

Trevor & Colgate,	Charles P. Leverich,
L. P. Morton & Co.,	Thos. W. Pearsall,
G. S. Bowdoin,	Jameson, Smith & Cotting,
John Bloodgood & Co.,	The Union Trust Co. of N. Y., by J. H. Frothingham, Prest.
Clapp and Grinnell,	Bradford & Stanton,
Gray, Prince & Co.,	H. Durkee,
John Steward,	R. L. Cutting, Jr., & Co.,
Kissam & Co.,	L. T. Hoyt,
Dibblee & Camblos,	Frank Work,
Swan & Payson,	Work, Davis & Barton,
Greenleaf, Norris & Co.,	D. Groesbeck & Co.,
Thos. Reed & Co.,	Marvin Bros. & Co.,
Wm. Hoge & Co.,	H. A. & E. Kent,
Richard Schell,	Van Schaick & Co.,
Cammann & Co.,	Robbins, Powell & Co.,
J. M. McJimsey,	R. H. Alden,
Baltzer and Taaks,	Stone, Nicholls & Co.
J. J. Astor,	
Benkard & Hutton,	

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1868.

Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, Benkard & Hutton, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st inst. was received. A reply was necessarily deferred until an examination could be made as to the amount of the moneys of the stockholders which had been appropriated to the improvement of the road and expended in the purchase of real estate, and in other investments for the purpose of securing its traffic. It was essential also that we should be satisfied that the financial condition of the Company would admit of our undertaking to pay to the stockholders a fair income upon their moneys thus expended, in addition to reasonable dividends upon the capital stock. The action of the Board of Directors, on the 19th inst., in my judgment meets the just demands of the stockholders in the matter referred to in your communication.

I am your very ob't serv't,

C. VANDERBILT, President.

Transfers of Real Estate—DEC. 26.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., No. 598, 198.3x27.6 ... $145,000
Broadway, No. 153, 19.3x88.3 ... nom.
Christopher-st., No. 13, 20x90 ... 8,800
Lispenard-st., No. 30, 19x70 ... 21,000
Plot No. 94, Dyckman estate ... 3,100
37th-st., n. w. corner 4th-av., 72.9x80; Park-av., w. s., between 37th and 38th sts., 1.2½x80 ... 90,000
49th-st., n. s., 56.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5 ... 13,500
64th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 247 to 250, inclusive, estate of Amony, 25x100.5 ... 31,500
65th-st., w. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x100.5 ... 42,000
74th-st., s. s., 210 ft. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 ... 10,700
80th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1,130 and 1,131, Bloomingdale tract ... 1,600
80th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x102.2 ... 5,000
81st-st., s. s., 216.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x102.2 ... 16,000
81st-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 3d-av., 76.10x9.2x1.4x13.6x82.11x20.6 ... nom.
87th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x100.8 (⅓ part) ... 8,333
87th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x100.8 ... 25,000
97th-st., n. e. corner 5th-av., 353x103.4x375x100.9 ... 75,000
97th-st., n. e. corner 5th-av., 353x103.4x375x100.9 ... 75,000
99th-st., n. s., 40.0 ft. w. of 9th-av., 64.10x101x60.11x100.11 ... 5,800
114th-st., n. s., 547.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.10 ... 8,000
Avenue A, n. e. corner 121st-st., 98x100.11 ... 13,200
Avenue A, e. s., 25.2½ ft. s. 122d-st., 25.3x98 ... 6,800
Madison-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. 38th-st., 16x80 ... 30,000
1st-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. 84th-st., 25.6x100 ... 6,300
1st-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. s. 88th-st., 20.4x100 ... 5,500
2d-av., w. s., 110.5 ft. s. 49th-st., 20x80 ... 15,500
12th-av., n. w. cor. 38th-st., 100 ft. by whole block ... 12,000

Leases Recorded.

Greenwich-st., No. 209, 22.1x75.4, 5 years, per year ... $3,000
Barclay-st., No. 47, 18 years and 8 months, per year ... 5,000
Broadway, No. 1,227, cigar stand, 2 years, per year ... 900
South-st., No. 250, and Water-st., No. 493, 10 years, per year ... 5,000
3d-av., s. e. corner of 17th-st., 23x100, 21 years, per year ... 250
3d-av., e. s., 69 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x100, 21 years, per year ... 225
3d-av., e. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x100, 21 years, per year ... 225
25th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 250x100, 7 years, per year ... 4,500
25th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 15.x98.9, 5 years, per year ... 3,000
26th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200 ft. front, 5 years, per year ... 5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of Powers-st., 80x90 ... $12,000
Balchen-place, s. s., 400 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 22x90 ... 4,500
Baltic-st., s. s., 40.8 ft. w. of Albany-av., 96.10x90x85.11x62.11 ... 1,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 206.7 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20.3x153x—x— ... 1,500
Centre-st., e. s., 500 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100 ... 1,488
Concord-st., n. w. s., 525 ft. s. w. of Atlantic-av., 50x100 ... 175
Conselyea-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 47.4x—x16.3x200 ... 2,100
Court and Church sts., n. w. corner, 22x80 ... 5,750
India-st., s. s., 505 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 ... 1,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 6.7x65.11x25x17.2x25x76.5 ... 2,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x80.4 ... 400
3d-st., n. s., 227 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90 ... 16,000
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90 ... 20,000
4th-place, s. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 50x133.5 ... nom.
4th-place, s. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x133.5 ... 1,025
South 5th-st., n. e. s., 45 ft. n. w. of 2d-st., 80x95.6x80x91.4 ... 12,000
North 8th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 25x100 ... 1,300
13th-st., s. s., 372.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 62.6x100 ... 3,000
13th-st., s. s., 435.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 62.6x100 ... 3,000
38th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.2 ... 1,050
44th-st. and 6th-av., easterly corner, 200x126.3x200x113.5 ... 1,800
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, n. s., 400 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x to Bainbridge-st. ... 1,500
Canarsie-av. and Furnald-st., s. e. corner, 786.8x260x736.3x265 ... 15,000
DeKalb-av. and Schenck-st., n. e. corner, 80.11x126x76.2x125 ... 5,000
Grand-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Lefferts-st., 5.5x20.10, q. c ... 50
Grand-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Lefferts-st., 5.5x20.10, q. c ... 100
Portland and Park avs., s. w. cor., 40x66.8x56.5x77 ... 2,400
Reid and De Kalb avs., n. e. cor., 25x100 ... 2,000
4th-av. and 18th-st., s. w. cor., 28x97.10 ... 1,300
Block between 54th and 55th sts. and 5th and 6th avs ... 8,400
Lots Nos. 302 to 305, J. Dimon's map, q. c ... 1,500
Lots Nos. 489, 490, 515, 517, 518, 740, Hay-scale Farm map, q. c ... 200
Lot No. 741, Hay-scale Farm map, release ... 500
Lot No. 156, E. Frost et al.'s map ... 4,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Jefferson-st., n. s., lot No. 26, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100 ... $1,500

Greenburg.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, map Sheldon property ... 280
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, map Sheldon property ... 260
Five lots at Dearman, each 50x100 ... 3,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Coles-st., w. s., 53 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 22x100 ... $2,575
Erie-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of South 1st-st., 25x140 ... 7,000

Hudson City.

Lake-st., s. s., lot 1, block "D," adjoining Reservoir, 25x85 ... 2,500
Lake-st., s. s., lot 2, block "D," adjoining Reservoir, 25x85 ... 2,500
Spruce-st., s. s., lots 33, 34, 35, 36, block 7; Walnut-st., s. s., lots 28, 29, 30, 31, block 8 } Tonnelle estate, each 25x100 ... $3,400

West Hoboken.

Palisade-av., e. s., 117 ft. s. of Wehawken-st., 40x61 ... 700
Palisade-av., e. s., 178 ft. s. of Wehawken-st., 42x18 ... 600

Union.

Gardiner-st., e. s., lot No. 102 of Louis Becker's property, 25x100 ... $400

Newark.

Church-st., corner Pearl, Mills' property, 25x65 ... $6,000
Church-st., w. s., Congar's property, 25x45 ... 1,500
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., 305 ft. from High-st., 30x77 ... 3,000

Belleville.

Cortlandt-st., w. s., Van Rensselaer's prop., 42x150 ... $500
Cortlandt-st., Adams' property, 50x— ... 180

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	26	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,457	Malt, bushels	1,200
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	261
Cornmeal, bags	1,060	Cut Meats, pkgs	529
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Lard, pkgs	1,249
Corn, bushels	7,050	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	508
Rye, bushels	50	Whisky, bbls	221
Oats, bushels	50	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7⅞c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly offered, and has been quite strong in price, on a fair inquiry. Sales have been made of 2,080 bales, (of which 161 bales were to arrive,) including 489 bales to spinners, 338 bales to speculators, and 1,253 bales to spinners. Sales were also made of 100 bales Middling for March delivery at 25c. ℔ lb. Of the week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, remark as follows: "We have to report for the week an irregular but declining market, closing steady at ⅛c. ℔ lb. decline from the opening quotations of Saturday. There is a better proportion of the good grades of Cotton on the market, but the general offerings are small. The total sales for the week have been 14,892 bales, of which 6,025 bales were to spinners, 2,369 bales to speculators, 5,028 bales to exporters, and 1,470 bales in transit. Also, sales of average Middlings are reported as follows: For January, 600 bales at 25c., and 100 bales at 25⅛c. Also, sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For December, 200 bales, 24⅞c.; for January, 100 bales at 24⅞c., and 100 at 24⅝c.; for March, 100 bales at 23⅞c., 550 at 24c., 550 at 24⅛c., and 250 at 25⅛c.; for March, 125 bales at 23⅞c., 350 at 24c., 150 at 24⅛c., and 100 bales at 24⅞c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 6,314 bales; to Bremen, 806 bales; to Hamburg, 1,078 bales; to Genoa, 326 bales; to Salermo, 600 bales; total, 9,124 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 23,656 bales; to the Continent, 17,891 bales; total, 41,547 bales. The Dry Goods market steady."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	22¾	22⅞	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	23¾	23⅞	24 @24¼
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	24¾	24⅞	25 @25¼
Middling, ℔ lb	25	25¼	25½@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,400
Receipts last week	20,494
Receipts preceding week	20,240
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	274,899
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	656,811
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,325
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	115,209
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	328,479
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	894,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	785,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	436,000
Exports, same time last year	380,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	291,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	307,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, but held with much firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,850 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 85@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 45
Extra State	6 75@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 65@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 20@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 35@14 00

Southern Flour has been inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls., at $7@$8 for poor to fair, and $8@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues dull and irregular; sales have been made of 475 sacks at $5@$11 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old and new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $6 20@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been in limited request at $4 50@$5 40 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 230 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules quiet at $4 20@$4 80 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted a trifle firmer, on a light business, however. Sales, since our last, 13,750 bushels, including White Western at $2 15@$2 20; No. 2 Spring at $1 63; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 do. at $1 55; and White California on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request and on the advance. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels, at 95c.@$1 for new Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 12½ for old do., in store and afloat; 93c.@$1 05 for new White and Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Oats have been quoted decidedly firmer, but have been quiet. Sales, 27,000 bushels Western at 76c.@76½c., from depot and in and store, 78c.@78½c. afloat, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been salable and steady at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet and nominal, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 37,481 Hides; sales, 53,500 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 5,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@23½ lbs., 22½c.@23½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27 lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., private terms: 11,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 22@22½ lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry California, 23½ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,550 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 7,200 Dry Texas, 20@24 lbs., part 23½c., currency; 3,500 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., part 28c., currency; 700 Dry Southern, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs. 12c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 1,400 Wet Salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60@70 lbs., private terms; 1,900 City Slaughter, 70@78 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 45,850, (same time last year, 168,000; year before, 31,100,) and 350 bales, as follows: 29,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 3,700 Dry Bogota; 12,080 Dry Mexican and Texas; 1,150 Wet Salted Para; 350 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and firm. Week's receipts 40,000 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request to-day, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@51c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@82c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 30@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 55; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been lightly dealt in at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 29½c.@33½c. for refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $26 75@$27 25 for New City and Western Mess; $26@$26 25 for Old Mess; $25@$27 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller February, on private terms. City dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.; Western at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in request at steady rates. Sales equal to 130 packages, at 13c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light demand but firm. Sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13⅝c., and Short Rib at 14½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good request chiefly for forward delivery, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16½c.@16½c. for Prime City, and 16¾c.@17c. for good to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,750 tierces Prime Steam, December, January, February, and March delivery, sellers' options, at 16¾c.@17c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 138 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$37 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue in request at $30@$33 ℔ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Butter and Cheese quiet.

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies firkins, ℔ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @31
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	18½@19½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SKINS—A good inquiry prevailed for most kinds, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℔ lb. And Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℔ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 104 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 67 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in dull demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 101,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also, 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 23,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been slow of sale at $1 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive but firm. For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8¾d.@9d. ℔ bushel, and 250 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 25s. ℔ ton.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of December twenty-one and twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of Thomas Devlin for compensation for loss of horse.

In connection therewith Alderman Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Devlin, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for the loss of horse and harness, from the dumping ground at the foot of Laight-street, by reason of said ground being out of proper repair, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Remonstrance against paving Fourth-street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, with wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of the Trustees of the Bloomingdale Methodist Episcopal Church, for a donation to pay an assessment on the church property.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Cornian, President of the Board of Trustees of the Bloomingdale Methodist Episcopal Church situated in Forty-third-street, between the Seventh and Eight avenues, for the sum of one hundred and two dollars and ninety-six cents, as a donation, to enable said trustees to pay an assessment levied on the church property, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Rantz, for coach furnished for the use of the Corporation.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of the Third Precinct Station-house, situated in Chambers-street, (number one hundred and sixty,) under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Henry Bertholf, for the sum of two hundred and seventeen dollars, for the payment of assessment on property erroneously assessed for regulating grade, curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of East Thirty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in East Thirty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River, and the street lighted with gas, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Primary School number twenty-nine, East Nineteenth-street; also Primary School number twenty-eight, East Twentieth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, from Mulberry to Crosby-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the contract for the work of regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be extended to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; the changes made in the grade of the said street by the Central Park Commissioners rendering this extension of time a matter of justice to the contractor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the north side of Clarkson-street, across West-street, to pier number forty-eight North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to have printed five thousand copies of Hoffman's Digest of the Laws of New-York.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings to open, according to law, Fifty-first-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Alderman Moore—1.

Alderman Moore moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Coulter called up said paper.

Which was then adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of George G. Hallock, President of the Board of Trustees of the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents, including interest, to pay assessment against said church for building a sewer in Willett-street, from Grand to Houston-street, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Clinton-street, from Grand to Division-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue, except that portion lying between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, resolution and ordinance amended under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following, "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas-lamps be placed and lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Ninety-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, and also One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and crosswalks be laid at the westerly intersection of Fifth-avenue and the easterly intersection of Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended by striking out the words "and crosswalks be laid at the westerly intersection of Fifth-avenue and the easterly intersection of Sixth-avenue, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for the paving of John-street, from Broadway to the East River, including Burling-slip, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks,) with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal pavement,) in accordance with the specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars the square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving Forty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railroad tracks,) with wooden pavement known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving Bond-street, from Broadway to Bowery (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railroad tracks) with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and to contract for paving Waverley-place, from Broadway to Christopher-street, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement,) with wooden pavement known as the "improved pavement," (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Hardy, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the salary of the Assistant Librarian be and it is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman White—1.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Alderman Farley moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words "Lexington-avenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Fifth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the paper, as amended, was again laid over.

Alderman Farley called up resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert in the tax levy of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of five hundred dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest, for assessments of the Dutch Reformed Church, situated at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, for sewer, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps placed and lighted in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street between First-avenue and Avenue A; the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Murphy, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Thirtieth-street, caused by the imperfect condition of said pier, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Patrick Devereaux be and he is hereby appointed Messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly out of the proper appropriation.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman White—1.

MOTION.

Alderman Hardy moved that, when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Saturday, the twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Saturday next, the twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
2d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Ringgold, Polk, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. S. Brown, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, KATE KEARNEY; Evening, ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPARD, &c. By a powerful cast.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS IN POETRY AND PROSE. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 768 Broadway.
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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable supplies this morning the usual amount of rumors regarding the Eastern question. It is now said that it is doubtful if a Peace Conference will be held, and, if it should be, whether it will not do more harm than good. France and Austria are undecided what to do in the matter, England wants to remain neutral, while Prussia coincides with Russia, and Russia is undetermined regarding her future policy. The Sublime Porte, meanwhile, refuses to make any concessions or take any steps toward effecting a compromise. Greece looks to insurrections among the Greeks in Turkey to aid her cause, while the Cretans remain indifferent. GARIBALDI has issued a manifesto, in which he says that the declaration of Spain for a Republic will be the signal for a new movement on Rome, and exhorts them to be ready to take advantage of the event. The Paris *Gaulois* (newspaper) says that the United States Government has been asked by Russia to take part in the negotiations.

Mr. LONGFELLOW, the American poet, has declined a public dinner in Rome.

Spain will entertain no proposition looking to the purchase of Cuba by the United States.

It is announced in a dispatch from London that our Minister to Paraguay has consented to negotiate with Gen. LOPEZ on behalf of the Argentine Republic. In consequence the Emperor of Brazil has threatened to terminate his diplomatic relations with that Republic.

GENERAL.

Late advices from Government sources in Cuba represent that the revolutionists were recently severely punished in an engagement near Puerto Principe. The same authority says that strychnine was found among the baggage captured from the revolutionists, and that it was their avowed intention to use it in poisoning the Spanish troops. The revolutionists' account of the fight differs materially from this, but does not deny the success of the Government troops. The insurgents have destroyed the lighthouse at Lucretia Point. Another dispatch says that 800 fillibusters have landed in Santiago, and that they have joined the revolutionary forces. The number of Government troops in that vicinity is only about 1,800, and they are surrounded by 10,000 rebels.

Rev. JOHN BLACK, of the Red River Relief Committee, reports that there are there 484 families comprising 2,342 persons, who are in absolute want, and must receive assistance or starve. In addition there are several hundred others who will need assistance before Spring. The buffalo hunters are returning empty handed, the fishing is a failure, and of rabbits, usually very plentiful in Winter, not one is to be seen. He asks for 4,000 barrels of flour and other supplies to preserve the lives of these unfortunate people.

The Christmas festivities in St. Louis seem to have consisted of stabbing and shooting affrays. Ten persons, men and women, were shot or stabbed, or had their skulls broken or eyes gouged out in nearly as many different affrays in different parts of the city.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri has notified the Board of Underwriters that a better class of steamboats must be used on the Missouri River for the transportation of Government freight, so that quite so many cargoes will not be lost as heretofore.

The death of Mrs. AUGUSTUS N. DICKENS, widow of the brother of CHARLES DICKENS, the celebrated English novelist, is announced as having occurred in Chicago on Thursday evening. Since the death of her husband Mrs. DICKENS has been in reduced circumstances and very much depressed in consequence. On Thursday evening she sent her three children to spend Christmas Eve at the house of her brother-in-law. On their return next day, they found their mother dead, she having expired in consequence of having taken an overdose of morphine.

Brevet Major-Gen. ALFRED GIBBS, Major of the Seventh United States Cavalry, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday, aged 46 years. Gen. GIBBS was born in this State, graduated at West Point in 1846, and was at once appointed a Second Lieutenant of Mounted Rifles. He was subsequently promoted to Captain of the Second Cavalry. During the war he was commissioned as Colonel of one of the New-York Cavalry Regiments, and was soon after made a Brigadier-General. For gallant services in the Army of the Potomac he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, and subsequently Major-General of the Army. At the close of the war he was appointed Major of the Seventh Cavalry, and served with his regiment up to the time of his death.

Col. ALBERT BARNITZ, Captain of the Seventh Cavalry, who was supposed to have been mortally wounded by the Indians in Gen. CUSTER's recent fight with them, is now out of danger. The rifle and the ball with which he was wounded are said to have been presented to the Indians last Summer by the Peace Commissioners.

A fire which occurred at Erie, Penn., on Thursday night, destroyed the St. Clair Hotel and several other buildings.

Three vessels of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet were lost during the past fishing season, involving the loss of thirty lives. Seven other Gloucester fishermen were lost by being knocked overboard, and three were lost from coasting schooners.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in New-Orleans has ignored the case against JUSTUS MARSHALL, charged with having changed the character of the Government deposits at the United States Mint from gold to silver, realizing the difference in the amount of premium.

A serious fire occurred in Lynn, Mass., Saturday. It broke out in Lyceum Hall, and before it was extinguished several buildings, including the Post Office, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $300,000. As several shoe manufactories were destroyed, many people, about 600, are thrown out of employmennt.

Ex-Gov. CHARLES G. MOOREHEAD, of Kentucky, died at Greenville, Miss., on Christmas Day. He was a violent advocate of the rebel cause, and for his efforts to bring about the secession of Kentucky, was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette for some time. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death.

One of the crew of the wrecked schooner *Eugenie*, who has arrived at Galveston, Texas, reports that in the gale of Nov. 6 and 7, in which the *Eugenie* was lost, more than twenty vessels of various nationalities shared the same fate between Minatitlan and Vera Cruz.

Senator SAWYER publishes a letter, denying the statement recently published, charging Gen. W. T. BENNETT with having obtained his appointment as Revenue Supervisor for North and South Carolina, on fraudulent recommendations. He also pronounces as false, the statement that Gen. BENNETT has been called to Washington to answer these or any other charges.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling attention to the law providing for the holding of municipal elections in the cities and villages of that State, on the first Monday in January.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has just given a decision sustaining the decision of a lower Court which held that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good and valid one. The plea was the failure of consideration, in that Confederate money was an illegal currency—not money or any other thing of value.

The Police of Washington City on Saturday night made a raid upon "Canterbury Hall," and arrested the proprietors and all the actors and actresses, upon a warrant which charged them with dancing the "cancan," and indulging in other "lewd, lascivious, indecent and obscene" performances. The actors and actresses were released on promise of good behavior, and the proprietors were held to answer for selling liquor without license.

Two freight trains on the Hannibal and St. Jos[eph] Railroad collided, two miles west of Chillicoth[e, on T]hursday morning. Both engineers and firem[en were k]illed.

Secreta[ry S]EWARD and his guests of the past week, Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, and Mr. BERTHEMY, the French Minister, will leave Auburn on Monday for Washington.

The members of the Albany Bar met on Saturday and concluded upon arrangements for taking appropriate action on the death of the late PETER CAGGER.

A train on the Iron Mountain (Mo.) Railroad was thrown from the track, near Jefferson Barracks, on Saturday morning. One of the cars, containing about twenty persons, was precipitated down an embankment. Nearly every person in it was more or less injured, but none fatally.

A train on the Shore Line Railroad, when near Clinton, Conn., yesterday noon, ran into a carriage containing E. E. BORONS, a prominent merchant of New-Haven, his son and another man. Mr. BORONS was very seriously injured, and his son had one foot cut off.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Sunday School of the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was celebrated last evening. Addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Rogers, and by Rev. GEO. MINGINS, and several songs were sung and prayers offered.

At the Morning Star Sunday School, Pike's Opera House, yesterday, the children of the schools were entertained with addresses from Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. CONSTANT, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. SOUTHARD. Dr. PERRY presided. A liberal collection was taken up for the school, which, though eleven weeks in existence, is frequented by 300 children.

Cotton closed steady on Saturday, on a restricted offering and a fair inquiry. Breadstuffs were held rather more firmly, but were quiet. Provisions attracted less attention; Pork and Lard were cheaper; Groceries, dull; Freights, quiet, but firmer, with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Grant and Reform in the Civil Service—The Tenure-of-Office Law.

It would not be at all surprising that Gen. GRANT should want the Tenure-of-Office bill repealed before he takes executive charge of the civil service. Whether he does or not, as a matter of fact, we have no idea; but it would be strange if he did not. He is about to enter upon the gravest responsibilities that ever devolved on a single man in time of peace, and under circumstances which greatly enhance the natural difficulties of his position.

He finds all the offices of the country filled by men appointed by Mr. JOHNSON and confirmed by a Radical Senate,—who must of necessity, therefore, have got their places by double-dealing and political trickery, by making one set of promises for a nomination and precisely the opposite for a confirmation,—and who naturally end by cheating both parties and consulting solely their own advantage in the offices they fill. Partly as a result of this state of things, the condition of our civil service is probably worse than it has ever been. As a general rule, the office-holders of the country are more incompetent, more corrupt and less efficient than ever before. The taxes which the laws impose are not collected. The public revenue is wasted or stolen. Jobs debase every branch of the service and degrade every class of office-holders. Places under Government are no longer sought by men ambitious of performing their duties and of making for themselves a reputation for integrity and efficiency;—but by men eager for personal gain, and skillful in using opportunities for filling their pockets.

Gen. GRANT's first duty is to reform all this. The people expect this at his hands, more confidently than they expect anything else. It is the first of his duties, and the most important and imperative, because it lies at the basis of them all. Without a thorough, rigid, relentless reform in the *personnel* of the civil service, nothing can be done toward increasing our revenues, retrenching expenses, or restoring the country to prosperity. Yet, in any attempt he may make thus to reform it, Gen. GRANT finds himself confronted by a law which forbids his dismissing a single office-holder without consent of the very Senate, which confirmed every one of them. No matter how flagrant their offences, or how glaring their incompetency, the Senate,—already committed by having put them in,—must first consent before Gen. GRANT can put them out.

This law was made avowedly to fetter Mr. JOHNSON in controlling the patronage of the Government. It was passed as an open declaration of distrust of him. Whether it was needed or not,—whether it worked well or ill,—whether it really compelled the appointment of better men, or only made necessary the selection of men more adroit in lying and double-dealing, are questions upon which men may differ. But nobody will pretend that the same reasons which passed the bill make necessary its continuance. The distrust of Mr. JOHNSON is not felt of Gen. GRANT. No one pretends that such a law is needed to prevent *him* from making war on Congress, and from filling all the offices of the country with its enemies and the enemies of the party which controls the Government. Whatever may have been the case with Mr. JOHNSON, nobody pretends that it is necessary to fetter Gen. GRANT, or to hamper and weaken him in the discharge of the legitimate duties of his department.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in an article we copied yesterday, demands the continuance of the law, on the ground that it is one step toward depriving Presidents of power. Next to abolising the office, he thinks that *curbing* and *checking* its incumbent, is the one thing needful. "The tendency of all Free States," he says, "is to depress the Executive, and enlarge the authority of the legislative element." The framers of our form of free government thought it wiser to restrict both, and define the limitations of their power. To the Legislature they gave the making of laws,—to the President their execution. As the *people* choose both President and Legislature, there would seem to be little danger in this distribution of power—far less than is likely to follow an attempt to break down the barriers established by the Constitution and confuse the duties and responsibilities of the two departments by mixing them together. Mr. JOHNSON has tried to dictate to Congress; and Congress, in return, has taken from him part of his legitimate power.

If a similar distrust is felt of Gen. GRANT—or if he gives similar provocation—then the law may be required. But the people demand no such precautions, for they feel no such distrust. *They look to Gen. Grant for a thorough reform of the civil service.* Congress, we trust, will not respond to that demand by so fettering Gen. GRANT's hands that he cannot possibly make the changes which the good of the country requires. We hope that Gen. BUTLER will press the bill he has introduced to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and that it will become a law.

Intervention for Greece.

The telegraph announces that Russia is about to ask the Government of the United States to intervene in the Turkish difficulty. We doubt the truth of this; but whether true or not we trust we shall do nothing of the sort. We have no interests in that region of the earth which call for our intervention. We are under no obligation to help Russia in any scheme of ambition or aggrandizement she may cherish. Nor is there any reason why we should take part in preserving that "balance of European power," which causes most of the wars of Europe, and which England and France feel it incumbent on them to maintain,—each in its own interest.

One of our correspondents a few days since insisted that the time must soon come when our Government would interfere to prevent Turkey, a large State and Mohammedan in faith, from tyrannizing over a small Christian State like Greece. If our Government were a missionary society, bent on propagating the Christian faith—or in any way responsible for or interested in the smallness and weakness of Greece, there might be some force in this. But the fact is quite otherwise. While we have a perfect right to protect our own liberty of religious faith, we are not called on to invade or protect that of any other nation. So far as we are concerned, Turkey has the same right to be Mohammedan that England or France has to be Christian; and her claim to authority over Crete rests on quite other grounds than that of a religious difference.

The truth is, religion has nothing to do with the quarrels between Turkey and Greece, or with the interest which the Western Powers feel in them. England does not want her highway to India cut off by Russia, and maintains Turkey as a barrier. Russia wants possession of Turkey, and France is opposed to such an aggrandizement of Russian power. All these things are matters of international interest in Europe, and give rise very naturally to conflicts of sentiment and contests of arms. But freedom of religion, or sentiments of humanity, have very little to do with them.

We are not concerned with these contests in any way. Our Government exists to promote the welfare of its people,—not to propagate any religious faith nor adjust disputes among other Powers. If Greeks, or Turks, or English, Irish or French, desire to enjoy our privileges and our freedom, they must either achieve the independent right to do so for themselves by arms, or else become denizens and citizens of this country and share the possession of them with us. We have taken this course, and there is no reason why they should enjoy the same blessings on more easy terms. Certainly there is no reason why we should fight their battles or interfere, in any way, with their affairs. We have quite enough to do at present in attending to our own, and quite enough debt to pay for ourselves without incurring more in aid of other nations.

But, perhaps, when the Cable says that Russia has urged the American Government to "take part in the Turkish difficulty," it merely means that Russia is desirous of having our Government represented in the forthcoming Paris Conference on the Greco-Turkish question. It appears by the dispatches of last week that all the Great Powers of Europe have agreed to the Conference. When it meets, Russia will undoubtedly be inclined to take ground different from all the other Powers; and as she is not likely to find much, if any, support from the Governments of Europe, she will be anxious to find it somewhere else. In the first place, she will try to secure the cession of the island of Crete to the Government of Greece; and, in the second place, she will attempt to extend the range of subjects to be discussed by the Conference, so that it may cover the Turkish "question" at large, and for this purpose she will probably introduce a proposition for opening the Strait of Dardenelles. It has been frequently declared in Europe that this country is greatly interested in these matters, and also that it has certain designs of its own in that quarter, which would be favorable to the interests of Russia. It Russia be desirous that our Government shall send a representative to the Paris Conference next month, it is doubtless on these grounds. But we should oppose this just as much as we should oppose direct intervention. If we went into the Conference, we should be bound to support its terms, or else we should be led to side with Russia in offering opposition to the agreement entered into. We have no intention of doing either the one thing or the other. It may seem flattering to our country to be offered recognition as entitled to a place in a Conference that may be called on to decide the destinies of Europe. But we do not desire to take any part in the quarrels of European Powers, or to have any hand in settling the scores of "questions" which constantly threaten them with war. Our Government must, therefore, decline to send a representative to the Conference,—if such be the object of Russia,—as decisively as it would decline to be bound by the terms of the Conference, or to take part in opposing those terms, if they did not suit our views.

The Whisky Trials.

We are glad to see that the authorities at Washington have instructed the District-Attorney to proceed at once with the trial of BLAISDELL and others, indicted for defrauding the Government in the matter of the whisky tax. Why the trials were suspended at all, we are not informed, nor is it now of much importance. If the object was to inquire into the claims made for protection, under promises made by agents of the President, we may fairly infer that these claims were disallowed, though they will probably come up again in the case of other parties.

The trial of the members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, which was to have come off some weeks ago, but which was postponed by orders from Washington, has probably been defeated, inasmuch as the indicted parties have run away; and as their bail was less than $10,000 each, we presume they will forfeit it rather than bring themselves again within reach of the officers of the law. Their gains by the frauds, of which their flight was a virtual confession, were probably a good deal more than ten or twenty times this sum.

Whether their example has been imitated by the parties embraced in the new indictments, which are now ordered to be tried, remains to be seen. Dr. BLAISDELL, who stands at their head, was President of the Distillers' Association,—an organization which has had its branches in all the principal cities of the North and West, and which has been active everywhere in prosecuting the objects for which it was formed. His trial, we observe, is to come on to-day,—as soon as one other, which has precedence of it, is concluded.

Of the importance of these trials to the public interest, it is not necessary to say anything. Everybody understands perfectly that the tax laws are evaded, and the revenues defrauded, in the most shameless manner by parties connected with the whisky business; and that the millions of dollars, of which the Treasury is thus robbed, are levied and collected from the honest tax-payers of the country, who are really the sufferers from this system of fraud and plunder.

It remains to be seen whether the men really guilty of these fraudulent practices can be detected and punished, or not. That the parties accused are the guilty ones, we do not say; but we are glad they are to be put upon trial, and we trust, if guilty, they will receive the full punishment which the law awards.

A Bridge to Brooklyn.

The recent subscription by the City of Brooklyn, of $3,000,000, to aid in the construction of a bridge to unite Brooklyn with this City, is an important local event. The obligation to pay this sum is subject to the condition that such additional subscriptions shall be made by other parties, as will lead to the execution of the design. The assurance is, therefore, encouraging, that a bridge uniting the two Cities will, within a reasonable period, be constructed

Assuming that the proposed bridge is to be the first means provided for crossing the water boundaries that almost inclose this City, and thus avoid using the appliances of navigation, breaking ground for its foundations can hardly fail to be one of the most important events that will have occurred in this locality. It will inaugurate a new era—the era of engineering constructions—of the new and highest order of civil attainments.

No portion of the country, certainly no considerable city, is more barren of modern engineering works than Manhattan Island and its surroundings. Much of the crime and general demoralization that prevails in this city, is owing to the absence of such constructions—to the want of means for clearing out crowded quarters—for gathering to and distributing from the business centre the population. Too many people are permanently confined in a limited space; too many outside of this space cannot conveniently get to and from it. These are the causes that produce a wide range of local difficulties, and the Brooklyn bridge will be the first respectable effort for overcoming them.

No doubt the delay in providing the modern facilities for conveyance in and around New-York—the conspicuousness of their absence—is due to the fact that great undertakings are required to secure them. If this place is to be the seat of a great and tolerably convenient commercial capital, gigantic engineering constructions will be required to make it so. The inconveniences attending going about inside, and for getting outside of the City, are becoming unendurable. Within, we are surfeited with horse power, and are provokingly constrained by having nothing but navigation on nearly all sides without. The latter has its great advantages, but the disadvantages due to the lack of engineering enterprise, are becoming intolerable.

The steam ferry was a great improvement over the horse ferry and the sail-boat, of a generation hardly gone by. As these yielded to the steamboat, so the latter must yield to bridge, and tunnel, and to steam on solid foundations. We are approaching the third constructive period; that which is to supply the most perfected and enduring accommodations for the public. Perhaps no district is liable to greater changes than this City and the surrounding territory, from the latest and greatest of all the arts, that of modern engineering. What even a dozen years ago would have been considered impossible, is now clearly attainable; that is, to go with the matchless power and rapidity of the railway operated by steam, from the lower part of the City, not only Eastward, but Westward, and to the North. To the East by bridge and tunnel, to the West, perhaps only, but quite certainly by the latter, to the North by high-level and by low-level railways. The next thing is to obtain them. Brooklyn has taken the first firm step in this direction, and movements are going on in other quarters, that tend to this great consummation.

Our Minister in England.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON continues his extraordinary efforts to eat and drink his way into the affections of the English people with unabated assiduity. That he will succeed in accomplishing his purpose we have little doubt. But is this the real object of his mission? He is in England to represent American interests and to adjust with the English Government certain claims urged upon it by our own. The good will of the English people, which he is so anxious to conciliate, is not half so important to this end as the good will of our own. We are quite certain that there is much less hostile feeling in England than here. There is no class in Great Britain that wants a war with the United States. We cannot say as much for this country. The great mass of the Irish people in this country, to say nothing of the vast number of demagogues who court their favor and their votes, are always eager for a war with England; and Mr. JOHNSON's efforts to placate English feeling only exasperate and give fresh food for this hostility. It is about time Mr. JOHNSON paused to reflect on the consequences of his course on his own countrymen, as well as upon the people of England.

With all due respect, moreover, for the general demand that *secrecy* in diplomacy be abolished, we cannot quite assent to the wisdom of conducting, or trying to influence international negotiations, by stump speeches. If Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister here, were to attend banquets given in his honor by various classes of our people, and make constant speeches on the relations of the two countries, we should very easily see the impropriety and inconvenience of the practice. Mr. JOHNSON's course, it seems to us, illustrates them quite as strongly.

We wish for his own sake, as well as for the sake of his country and of the interests he is trying to promote, that Mr. JOHNSON would finish the business of making speeches to the English people, and devote himself exclusively to the negotiations with the Government which it is his special mission to conduct. Both countries, we think, are a little tired of his voluble and eloquent protestations of eternal friendship. To a very great extent they are not true; and the feeling, even where it does exist, is weakened, rather than strengthened, by being so loudly and so frequently proclaimed. There is a less friendly feeling in this country toward England, than there was when Mr. JOHNSON began his efforts.

MINOR TOPICS.

Turkey is making as good a show as she can before the meeting of the European Conference called to settle her difficulty with Greece. The Turkish Government express a determination not to give up Crete—which is all very well at the present time, and will be all very well until the Conference asks Turkey to give up Crete. If she be asked she will doubtless reconsider her determination; and if not asked, it will look fine to have peremptorily refused. The Cable this morning says that the Greeks do not now count on aid from Russia in this quarrel with Turkey; but Greece also desires to make a good show before the meeting of the Conference, and consequently talks loudly about her plans for undermining the Turkish power. The Conference, when it meets, will take little notice of the pretensions of the two feeble Governments which are menacing each other. In settling the rumpus, the Great Powers will act for their own advantage in the maintenance of peace.

The death by suicide of the reputed widow of Mr. AUGUSTUS DICKENS, brother of CHARLES DICKENS, at Chicago, is reported by telegraph. We believe that the wife of Mr. AUGUSTUS DICKENS is still living in England, and has been supported by CHARLES DICKENS ever since her husband came to this country in company with the lady whose decease is now announced.

The Sub-Treasury began, on Saturday, to give out gold checks for the interest due on the 1st of January. Before that date they will be made equal to cash gold, in aid of the quarterly statements of the banks, by whom most of these checks are held, either for themselves or for collection. The gold shipment of Saturday was very small, and there was a decline in Foreign Exchange. Government Securities continue strong at the advance, and are held firmly, both here and abroad.

The Mexicans have been giving encouragement to the Republican movement in Cuba. The best kind of encouragement the Mexicans could give in this direction, would be to establish a decent Republic themselves.

The benefactions of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY are far larger than generally supposed. A few days ago, when his latest gift of half a million of dollars to the London poor was announced, we spoke of his donations as amounting to an aggregate of over four millions of dollars. But we have been furnished with an authentic list of Mr. PEABODY's gifts, and we find that they amount to over double this sum;—in fact, they amount in all to over *ten millions of dollars* in our currency. The following list (gold values) will display the remarkable facts; and this list does not include the large sums he gave to further American interests in the great Exhibition of 1851, nor other large sums he has given for international banquets and such purposes:

To the poor of London	$1,750,000
Baltimore Institute	1,000,000
For education in the South to blacks and whites	2,000,000
For a museum to preserve American relics, Yale College	150,000
For a similar museum in Harvard College	150,000
For institute and education at Danvers	250,000
For a free museum at Salem	50,000
To the *State* of Maryland	250,000
Bishop MCILVAIN for Kenyon College	25,000
KAIN's Arctic Expedition	10,000
For "Memorial Church" to his mother	100,000
To members of his family	2,000,000
Total	$7,735,000

There is a vigorous effort making in Michigan to send somebody to represent that State in the Senate in place of Mr. CHANDLER. Among the charges made against him is, that his habits are bad,—that he drinks too much. Senator HARLAN publishes a card in denial of this, but as he made a speech during the war in Iowa denouncing Gen. GRANT as a drunkard and calling for his removal, his opinions as to who *does*, and who does *not*, drink too much, are not deemed conclusive. Other papers defend Mr. CHANDLER that he only drank too much during the war, when but little attention was paid to violations of the Constitution; but that since peace has come, he has quit drinking too much and is now a model drinker if not an absolute teetotaller. We are inclined to think Michigan will not desert him in either case. He will go back to the Senate—drink or no drink.

Mr. HOWE, the Nova Scotia malcontent, declares that while he "accepts *the* situation" of his country, he will not "accept *a* situation" under the Government of the Dominion, which he has resisted so vigorously and to so little purpose. *Our* politicians accept both situations, under similar circumstances, with great alacrity.

A distinguished army officer, who has become well acquainted by actual service with the character, temper and necessities of the Indian tribes, says in a private letter: "The military do not want charge of the Indians; but it is a necessity that they should have it, if the Indians are to be saved from extermination. The frontier settlers will attend to *that* in time, if matters rest where they are. The Indians must be protected from the white man, and the whites must also be protected from the Indian. Only troops can perform such service, and to do it well they must not be embarrassed or controlled by a Bureau under a different head, whose ideas work through entirely different channels from those of the military." These are very sensible views, but they are not likely to find favor with the Agents, Superintendents, and other appointees of the Indian Bureau.

The Custom-house employes, to show their appreciation of the merits of the Collector and Assistant Collector, have asked them to sit for their portraits, to "be hung up in the Collector's room, and there to be always preserved." Collector SMYTHE declines to accede to the request for a sitting, doubtless from modesty, but Assistant Collector CLINCH has agreed to sit. If the employes are really anxious to have an oil painting of the Collector, they need not be baulked by his disinclination to give a sitting. There are very good photographs of him displayed on Broadway, and some of the best oil portraits now in existence have been painted from photographs. One of the finest paintings of GRANT was painted by an artist who never saw any more of GRANT than his photographic shadow.

While one-half the clergy spend their time and energies in denouncing divorces, the other half seem equally busy in preparing the way for them. We have already mentioned the case of an Episcopal clergyman in this City who recently married a school girl of sixteen to a young fellow who applied to him to perform the ceremony, and cases of this kind are of constant occurrence. A St. Louis paper states that a clergyman there, after marrying one couple, wanted to know, in that playful spirit so becoming to the clerical character, if there were any other parties who desired to be married, when a couple of young people, deeming it a good joke, stepped up and were married also. They were greatly surprised to learn that the ceremony was no joke, but that they were actually made one and compelled to live together, for better or worse, till death. Yet these same clergymen will insist that marriage is a divine institution,—that the parties to it have been "joined together by God" and that they must not be "put asunder by man." There is nothing more impious than such pretensions, and nothing more prolific of divorces than marriages thus performed. Until clergymen are restrained by penal enactments from thus desecrating the marriage ceremony, there will be no effective check on divorces, and no good reason why there should be.

A very good specimen of very bad editing may be found in the last number of *Putnam's Magazine*. It seems that among the papers of the late Mr. FENIMORE COOPER was a MS. lecture on the Battle of Plattsburg, one of the most spirited and creditable of the naval engagements of this country. Mr. COOPER's well known descriptive ability, especially in matters relating to the sea, would naturally create a good deal of interest in this lecture, which had been forwarded to *Putnam* for publication. The expectant reader therefore reads, with what patience he can command, a long dissertation on the relations of Lake Champlain to the military defence of the country, with comments on British strategy, British misunderstanding of American character, &c., intended as preliminary to the main part of the lecture,—a description of the fight:—but *that*, when he comes to where it should be, he finds is *omitted* by the editor. If that had been given, and all the rest omitted, it would have made a very interesting magazine article, which is more than can be said of it now. Perhaps *Putnam's* will give us the omitted part in another number.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THIS COUNTRY.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Gladstone in Regard to our Civil War.

We are indebted to C. EDWARDS LESTER, Esq., for the following correspondence, which will be read with interest:

No. 79 THIRD-AVENUE, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With many others who knew Mr. GLADSTONE well, and esteem him as among the ablest, if not the first of England's great men, I had been pained at some words he uttered about our country in the time of the Great Conflict. The following letter breathes the spirit of his statesmanship and magnanimity. In recurring to it after his elevation to the head of the British Ministry, I thought its publication would do good, and I wrote to him to obtain his permission, which was cheerfully granted in the following note received by the last steamer.

Respectfully,
C. EDWARDS LESTER.

REPLY TO MR. LESTER.

10 DOWNING-STREET, Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1868.

SIR: Mr. GLADSTONE desires me to convey to you his very sincere thanks for the kind expressions contained in your letter of the 25th ult. I am directed to inform you that you have his entire consent to publish the letter, of which you inclosed a copy, should you think proper so to do.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. B. GURDON.

C. E. LESTER, Esq., New-York.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO MR. LESTER.

11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, Aug. 8, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 30, 1866, arrived in London while I was on the Continent of Europe. I did not receive it till the time when the session of Parliament began, and I then postponed replying to it in the hope that by a careful perusal of the work you were so good as to send me, on "The Glory and Shame of England," I might qualify myself to show, that if not worthy, I was at least sensible, of your kindness.

I have not yet completed that perusal, in consequence of the heavy pressure of public duties on my time. But I have read a good portion of the work, and with great interest.

I am quite satisfied of the justice of its intention toward my country. I am not so satisfied of the uniform justice of its execution. But I am aware that arrogance and self-confidence are among our national faults; that we require to be taken down—so to speak—by the estimates that others form of us; that the more plain-spoken those estimates are, the better for us; and that even if they occasionally err on the side of severity, we shall not seriously suffer by the error, while we may and ought greatly to gain by the criticism in general.

All such criticisms should help every Englishman, individually, who is called upon to discharge public duties, in forming a strong and earnest resolution to discharge them with the aid of the Almighty to the best of his feeble powers. For this help, I, on my own part, sincerely thank you.

I must also thank you for the favorable and friendly tone of all such notices as I have met in the work. They are much beyond my desert.

With respect to the opinion I publicly expressed, at a period during the war, that the South had virtually succeeded in achieving its independence, I could not be surprised, or offended, if the expression of such an opinion at such a time, had been treated in your work much less kindly than the notices I find at pages 529-533. *I must confess that I was wrong:* but I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My "sympathies" were then where they had long before been, where they are now—with *the whole* American people.

I, probably like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and working of the American Union. I had imbibed, conscientiously if erroneously, an opinion that twenty or twenty-four millions of the North would be happier, and would be stronger (of course assuming that they would hold together) without the South than with it, and also that the negroes would be much nearer to emancipation under a Southern Government, than under the old system of the Union, which had not at that date (August, 1862) been abandoned, and which always appeared to me to place the whole *power* of the North at the command of the slaveholding interest of the South.

As far as regards the special or separate interest of England in the matter, I, differing from many others, had always contended that it was best *for our* interest that the Union should be kept entire.

Forgive these details on a matter which has now lost its interest. I have only to conclude by renewing my thanks and by expressing my most earnest desire that your country, already so great, may grow, prosper and flourish more and more for its own benefit, and for the benefit of the world.

Believe me, Sir, yours, &c.,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

C. EDWARDS LESTER, Esq., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. BATEMAN announces that there will be a change of bill after the present week. "La Chanson de Fortunio" and "Les Bavards" are charming works. They possess, too, the rare merit of being irreproachable in point of dialogue and plot. Mlle. IRMA assumes the leading *rôle* in both pieces, and she looks as dainty in knee-breeches and bag-wig as a court figure in any of FICHEL's pictures. Mlle. TOSTEE, who sustained the leading *rôle* in "Les Bavards," has unhappily met with an accident. It is not of a character to excite alarm, but it disables her for several nights. We are delighted to hear that the lady is already approaching convalescence. She had a severe fall, and it is a wonder that the consequences were not more serious. On Monday next Mr. BATEMAN proposes to bring out "La Perichole,"—the latest of OFFENBACH's successes, and a work which still prospers in Paris.

Mr. GRAU also announces a change on Monday next, when, we presume, HERVE's opera of "L'Oeil Crevé" will be produced. Until then the programme consists of an act of "Barbe-Bleue," with DESCLAUZAS, and two acts of "Genevieve de Brabant."

The WORRELL Sisters are determined not to be behindhand in the way of novelty. They, too, have a new piece on Monday next—a burlesque called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." During the present week they will appear in "Barbe-Bleue" and "La Belle Helène," making up in quantity what these reproductions may lack in quality. The WORRELL Sisters are talented and attractive ladies, but opera bouffe cannot be translated to the English stage. Burlesque, pure and simple, is much more in their way. They are fortunate in selecting for their next essay the most successful burlesque of the day.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his fifth Sunday concert last evening at this establishment. The weather was not inviting, but the attendance, under the circumstances, was good. The programme was more varied and cheerful than usual, which we regard as a step in the right direction. Mr. THOMAS' taste is always to be trusted in classical or sensational modern music, but he does not always hit the popular fancy, and without this, success is impossible. Success is often a windy thing, but it is always a trusty henchman. The orchestral pieces last evening were pleasantly contrasted, and were played by Mr. THOMAS' fine band superbly. It is rarely that the "Freischutz" overture is so clearly and powerfully played. LUMLYE's well-known piece, "Visions in a Dream," was given with a soft, slumbrous delicacy which left nothing to be desired. In this work a new zither-player, Mr. GESCHWANDNER, made his *début*. The zitter is an instrument which makes great demands on the compassion of the community. To appreciate its tremulous feebleness one should be very much in love or very much in debt—in a state of great exaltation or of great depression. Most people enjoy the advantage of one of these conditions—usually the latter;—hence the zither is popular. Mr. SEPPEL GESCHWANDNER (he plays on a small instrument, and we will not begrudge him a letter of his name) did not do full justice to the solo in LUMLYE's "Dream." He bungled the rythms, and even did not render the correct notes of the melody. Subsequently, however, he played a long fantasia called "Souvenir d'Ems" in a brilliant and effective manner. The gentleman appeared in full Tyrolean costume, and was warmly applauded. So also was Miss THERESA SHERK, a young lady from California, who recited two pieces with skill. The lady has a very sonorous voice, and declaims with intelligence. She is of German parentage and training—a fact by no means perceptible in accent, but noticeable in the vocal undulations for which the German school is peculiar. Miss SHERK will, we hear, make her appearance on the stage, and in tragedy we have no doubt she will succeed.

IRVING HALL.

A new association of artists commenced a series of concerts at this establishment last evening. The "Mendelssohn Orchestral Union," (why always "Mendelssohn" and why always "Union,") consists of sixty performers, none of whom, if we are rightly informed, belong to the musical union, or whatever it is called. The latter, it will be remembered, is a close corporation. It dictates the prices that shall be paid to each of its members. Some few years ago it instigated a strike at the theatres, and got badly kicked for its pains. STEINWAY & SONS furnished grand pianos to nearly every place of amusement in the City, and the orchestra consisted of a grand and a few amateurs. These amateurs—or where not amateurs, non Union men—have since become more or less proficient on their respective instruments. Hence Mr. H. B. DODWORTH—the conductor last evening—has been able to compose an orchestra of sixty performers. We hope sincerely that he may succeed in any enterprise where they are employed. The organization of so large a number is of course a difficult task, and the first night is hardly the fair opportunity to judge of its success. We can say, nevertheless, that the various pieces were played with spirit, and that Mr. DODWORTH possesses several good solo players. The selection from "Crispino" was, perhaps, the most successful effort of the evening. The soloists were Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, who played "La Sylphide" exquisitely; we have no better violinist in New-York, and technically Mr. MOLLENHAUER has few superiors elsewhere; Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, (piano,) who played with all his usual brilliancy and fire, and as a matter of course carried the audience with him; and Master RAPHAEL DE SOLLA—the "wonderful infant tenor." Nature has done much for this young fellow, and so has art; the difference between the two is in a letter—nature has been prodigal in voice and art in vice. All the ridiculous antics of a conceited tenor Master DE SOLLA can imitate. He has been taught this, and nothing more. Of the art of singing he is absolutely ignorant. It is, we think, time that an "infant" of his somewhat advanced age should commence a few rudimental vocal studies. We may add that Master DE SOLLA is not necessarily compelled to sing in English. Any other jargon would be better—even if he be as ill-informed in it as in the vernacular. To our mind it is a shame that a boy of promise should thus be thrust into the worst grooves of professional life before he has had an opportunity of fitting himself for the humblest services of art.

MADRIGAL AND GLEE CONCERT.

A concert of a novel and very interesting character is announced for Tuesday evening the 29th inst., at Steinway Hall. The programme is made up mostly of madrigals and glees—a kind of music but seldom heard in our concert-rooms, and certainly never given with such promise of excellence as the programme holds forth in this instance. The madrigals are to be sung without accompaniment, by a chorus of about sixty carefully-selected voices, among whom are several solo concert singers of well-known reputation, who have been practicing them for several weeks, and are prepared to render them in a style as rarely heard as the music itself. The concert is designed as a compliment to Mr. JAS. A. JOHNS, who has long been identified with music

of this character. The programme also contains several excellent glees, songs, choruses for men's voices, and two solo pieces for the organ, by Mr. L. P. Warren.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The experiment of a holiday bazaar at this establishment seems to be completely successful. Innumerable little stalls occupy the floor, and a mild form for gambling, suitable for children of tender years, can be indulged in at a cost of ten or twenty-five cents—the misguided juvenile generally receiving the full value of the share in a toy. What used to be the Garden proper is now covered in, and is therefore another extensive hall, fitted up with a stage, a trapeze, a diorama and a dozen other things. A mammoth ox is not the least of the attractions. It is named after Gen. Grant, who is sponsor to a large portion of the animal kingdom. The policy of the direction is to have a constant succession of novelties. There is no pause in the entertainment. The audience has only time to hurry from one hall to the other and back again. One of the chief attractions here is a band of Tyrolean singers, who "jodle" delightfully. It is numerically and otherwise the best company we have had in America. The Tyrolean music is ingenious in construction and melodious. Of acrobats and gymnasts there is a full supply. As usual, they disappoint public expectation by not breaking their necks. Mme. Marietta Zanfretti performs upon the tight rope with remarkable skill. She is the best artist in this line we have had here. The Diorama and the "Punch and Judy" are capital features for the youngsters, and the orchestra is, of course, a source of constant pleasure. There is no cheaper or more seasonable place of amusement in the City than the Central Park Garden. The entertainments are thoroughly good and completely harmless.

MINSTRELSY.

The Bryants continue their excellent performance of "Il True-bad-doer," and other prominent features of the programme remain unchanged. Bryant and Nelse Seymour as the gendarmes have created an unmistakable sensation. The boy tenor is a favorite with the public.

At the San Francisco Minstrels the original Ethiopian burlesque of "Bone Squash Diablo" has entered upon a regular run, and will, of course, be continued until further notice. There are constant changes in the miscellaneous portion of the programme.

Kelly & Leon bring out a new burlesque to-night. The title—"Gin Nevieve de Graw," sufficiently indicates its source. Leon promises to give an imitation of Rose-Bell as *Drogon*, which we have no doubt will be funny enough. There are other changes in the bill, which will add greatly to its interest.

THE BANJO.

The banjo is the national instrument of America. There is not much pride in the boast, but after all it is something to possess an article and say that it belongs to us—"a poor thing, but mine own." The genealogy of this tuneful utensil is involved in doubt. The neck seems to have been borrowed from the guitar, the metal strings from the zither, and the sounding board from the drum. All these instruments, happily blended, contribute to the effect produced by the banjo, an effect so peculiar that it has been imitated on the pianos by many distinguished artists. It is now claimed by professors that the piano can just as readily be imitated on the banjo. Should this prove to be the case, the more unwieldy instrument will of course be dispensed with, and parents will at once purchase banjoes and have their children taught to play twelve tunes in six lessons. That public opinion is greatly excited on the subject is proved by the fact that to-night two champions of the banjo wrestle for a victory of skill. Their names are Dobson and Plumer, and the scene of their encounter is Cooper Institute. There is a small sum depending on the issue—a thousand dollars—but this is of trifling importance beside the art question at issue. The banjo world is stirred to its centre, and the attendance, we doubt not, will indicate the great interest felt in this instrument. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Bulwer's admirable comedy of "Money" will be produced by Mr. Wallack to-night for the first time this season. The cast introduces Mr. Lester Wallack in one of his best parts, and affords opportunities for some of the best members of the company. The strength of the latter was indicated last Friday, when, without assistance from outside sources, a comedy was played in Brooklyn and a comedy in New-York. Both houses were filled.

VARIOUS NOTES.

The old year goes out without much noise from the theatres. A burlesque of "Ernani" called "The Horn of a Dilmma," to be produced this evening at Wood's Museum by Miss Lydia Thompson and her band of beauties, and the opening of "The Tammany" as a place of Varieties entertainment on Wednesday evening, (30th,) are the parting gifts which old 1868 gives to 1869.

Mr. George Vandenhoff is to read this evening at the Union League Theatre, in Twenty-sixth-street, scenes from his own translation of four of Molière's comedies. On Tuesday evening, at the same place, Mr. Vandenhoff will read selections from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and from "The Christmas Carol."

Mme. Von Baerndorf, who recently played at the Stadt Theatre in this City, announces a subscription series of representations from the German drama, to take place at the theatre of the Union League Club, the first to be given on Jan. 9. Twelve performances are designed.

Matinées will be given every day during the present week at the New-York Circus; after each equestrian entertainment, afternoon and evening, the new Christmas folly, called "Blue Beard, à la Turque Francaise," will be performed.

Mr. John Brougham has written to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams a complimentary letter in regard their production of his drama "The Emerald Ring." The "Emerald Ring" is to be played every evening until further notice.

THE INDIANS.

Letter from Gen. Hancock—His Reply to Col. Wynkoop.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 19th instant your paper contained a letter from E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian Agent for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches of the Plains, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, resigning his (Col. Wynkoop's) agency, and giving his reasons therefor. That portion of it expressing or implying that I committed a breach of faith in my intercourse with him at the time of the destruction of the Cheyenne village on Pawnee Fork, April 19, 1867, is entirely unwarranted by the facts of the case, as the official documents presented herewith will show. Col. Wynkoop states as follows, in his letter referred to:

"The Indians were naturally under the impression that I was responsible for the outrage, but, after they fully understood my position, I became, at their request, their agent, and they have renewed the confidence they had in me previous to the Sand Creek murder, trusting me implicitly up to the time of Gen. Hancock's memorable expedition, they then having received assurances from me that Gen. Hancock would not harm them, and seeing me with him, whom I had been induced to accompany, under assurances from himself that his mission was a peaceful one. Upon the destruction of their lodges, and other property, again they naturally inferred the fault was mine, and some time after, while in the performance of my duty among the Indians, I came near losing my life, in consequence."

On the 11th of March, 1867, I addressed Col. Wyncoop an official letter setting forth the object of the contemplated expedition to the Plains; and on the 22d of the same month, another on the same subject, informing him that since my communication of the 11th, my orders in reference to the expedition had been modified, and that we would make no demands upon his tribe for past offences, but in the future would require a certain course of conduct on the part of the Indians which had been dictated to me in my instructions before I set out on the expedition; and that if depredations or outrages were committed by the Indians thereafter, we would punish the offending tribes.

The night before the expedition marched from Fort Larned, April 12, 1867, I held a "talk" with Tall Bull and White Horse, two young Chiefs of the "Dog Soldiers," (Cheyennes,) in Col. Wyncoop's presence, when I told them in distinct terms what would be the consequences if they continued to commit murders and other outrages upon the whites. This "talk" is on record. I never departed in my actions from the tenor of the letters referred to addressed to Col. Wyncoop, dated March 11 and 22, 1867, nor from my declarations to the Chiefs Tall Bull and White Horse, at Fort Larned.

On the 16th of April I issued an order (copy inclosed) which clearly sets forth why I directed the destruction of the village. The murders and depredations committed by the Indians who had left that village a few days before are stated is said order. It expresses that those murders and depredations were committed after I had arrived at the village, and when the Indians knew perfectly well my intention to punish any new hostilities on their part. The fact of these murders never has been, and cannot be disputed. The terms of my letters to Col. Wynkoop of the 11th and 22d March, 1867, were therefore not violated by me.

My orders required me to go among the Indians with a sufficient force, to talk with them, to inform them that war or peace was optional with them, and to punish on the spot any new acts of hostility. They committed new acts of hostility almost in my presence by killing and burning our people, and I destroyed their village as a punishment therefor. My action in the matter met the approval of my commanding officer, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.

In conclusion, I may add, that the Indian Bureau, through its agents, has charged me with inaugurating the Cheyenne war of 1867, by destroying their village, notwithstanding the fact that my order for the destruction of the same expressly sets forth that it was a punishment for acts of war committed by the Indians belonging to that village a few days before. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A.

CANADA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Abolishing the Courts—The Municipal Elections—The Georgian Bay Canal—Mr. Whalen's Appeal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Friday, Dec. 25, 1868.

Hoary-crowned Christmas is with us again, and a right jolly look he wears, in spite of Winter's hyperborean breath, which is just now at its keenest in this far northern latitude. Winter weather commenced with us unusually early this year, and it has continued steadily cold until now. A slight thaw deprived us of much of our snow, and the sleighing which had been very good was at an end, but only for a day or two, and now it is better than ever. To-day is pretty generally observed as a holiday, and many of the churches—which is unusual with any except the Anglican Church—have regular service. Turkey-shooting has it devotes, however, and the slaughter will be tremendous.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A sudden change came over the minds of the Provincial Ministry, and on Friday night last the Premier took the House somewhat by surprise when he announced that an adjournment until after the holidays would take place next day. Accordingly the House met at 11 A. M. on Saturday, and at 2 P. M. the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by an escort of the Thirteenth Hussars, went down to the Parliament buildings, where he was received by a guard of honor, and entering the House, he assented to the bills passed by the Legislature, after which the House adjourned until the 6th of January. This strange freak of the Ministry displeases no one, for it was admitted on all hands that the business of the session could not possibly be finished before Christmas. The Premier gave way very reluctantly, for he had made up his mind that there should be no recess. His supporters were so urgent in their demand for an adjournment that he was obliged to give way, or submit to an adverse vote on the first Government measure that would come up. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, after all, is not the all-powerful man that he wishes it to be believed he is.

ABOLISHING THE COURTS.

The Premier has taken a high-handed step in the way of legislation, and one that may yet bring trouble upon him. He assumes that he has the right to interfere with the Judiciary, although he has no say in the appointment of any of the officials, the patronage resting with the General Government. He has, nevertheless, as Attorney-General of Ontario, carried through the House a bill abolishing the five Recorders' Courts of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, the last sittings of those Courts having taken place last week. The business of those Courts will be done by the Superior and County Courts, the latter to be held in future twice a year, instead of four times, as before. The change is very important, and the Recorders naturally expect, now that they have been deprived of office, there will be some compensation; but upon that point there is nothing definite. If, however, the Provincial Government fail to do what is right in the matter, an appeal will be made to the Dominion authorities, and the result may be a conflict not at all desirable. The old Parliament of Canada established the Courts, and it is not considered within the province of the local Government to sweep them away. The measure received a good deal of opposition. Another bill was passed abolishing the Court of Impeachment, and providing that Judges of County Courts shall in future be tried by a Commission appointed by the Government, and that they shall hold office during pleasure. This is regarded as a startling innovation, and likely to create difficulty. The whole of the Judges have been appointed during good behavior, and the change is not relished by any means. The clashing of authority is greatly to be feared, lest it might lead to much unpleasantness. It is strange that the head of our Provincial Government will be so obstinate. What he expects to accomplish by this last move no one can tell, although he says his object was to lessen the expense of the administration of justice, which will certainly not be brought about by the course he has adopted.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Monday last was the day for nominating candidates to the municipal elections, and on the first Monday in January they will be elected. The nominations were for the Mayors and Councillors of towns, and the Aldermen of cities. Several were by acclamation, and very little interest was manifested, except in a few of the towns, where excitement on municipal matters runs high. The Mayors of cities are jelected from among the Aldermen of councils, each alderman is elected to serve three years, and one for each ward retires every year. This is the English system to some extent. This is only the second year the law has been in force.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

The refusal of the Legislature to allow the petitions with reference to a grant of ten million acres of land from the public domain, for the construction of a canal to connect Lakes Huron and Ontario, between this port and Collingwood, has excited a strong feeling in this community, and an indignation meeting was held the other evening, at which the Government were denounced. Mr. Harrison declared that the people should be heard, and they would work until they turned out Parliament if they did not get the canal. Mr. Medcalf said the Government had refused to listen to the petitioners, and if these petitioners submitted to this treatment the shades of their ancestors would rise up and call them cowards. The meeting was perfectly unanimous, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government to reconsider their decision and concede the grant. It is not likely that the request will be complied with, for the Government cannot pledge themselves to the policy of giving away the public lands in this way, and were they to give to one project they could not refuse others. That the canal would be of great benefit to the country, provided the scheme is practicable, there cannot be any doubt, but it is too much to expect that the Government should assist the project with a gift of ten million acres of land. The moment that was done, the promoters of a canal by way of the Ottawa River would be entitled to the like assistance. If the country has any lands to give away they should be appropriated to the enlargement of our present canals so as to admit of the passage of the largest sized sea-going vessels. The Dominion Government are pledged to the enlargement, but the work is not to be done until the public finances will admit of it. There is no question but that the great carrying trade from the West would be done through the St. Lawrence canals if they had sufficient capacity. The improvement of the navigation of the St. Clair Flats has long engaged attention, and a short canal could have been made at a comparatively light cost; the United States Government, however, have taken the matter up, and a canal is to be built on the American side at a much greater cost. The navigation of our inland waters demands the enlargement of the canals.

THE WHALEN APPEAL.

Although the application for a new trial, in the case of Whalen, has been unsuccessful, it has not yet been decided whether an application to the Privy Council of England will lie. The decision is expected to-morrow. The application would probably not have been made if the Judges had been unanimous in refusing a new trial. Mr. Justice Morrison dissented from his brother Judges. A colored man named Brown, charged with two other colored men of murdering Capt. Miner, at Amhertsburg, was granted a new trial. One Jones, convicted of murdering his niece, appealed in vain, and the sentence will be carried into effect on the 29th inst., at London.

DINNER TO MR. BRYDGES.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Brydges, managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Montreal, on Tuesday night. It was a magnificent affair, attended by about three hundred of the most prominent citizens of the place, several being from a distance. The Mayor presided, and among those present were Gen. Sir Charles Wyndham, Commander of the Forces; and Gen. Averill, United States Consul. The demonstration was important in many respects, and may be considered a complete vindication of the character of a man who, whatever may be his faults, has been virulently and unjustly assailed by interested parties. It is not to be denied that Mr. Brydges has carried matters with a pretty high hand, and perhaps made a good thing for himself out of his connection with the Grand Trunk, but he has done wonders in his management of a concern which has never had a good standing. Mr. Brydges is unquestionably an able man, and stands second to no one as a railway manager, having had an experience of some twenty years in connection with the Great Western and Grand Trunk. Report says he is about to sever his connection with the latter, now that he has been appointed a Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway. He will not receive so large a salary as Commissioner as he is now receiving as Manager; besides, he is not to be Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. These facts scarcely admit of the probability of Mr. Brydges severing his connection with the Grand Trunk.

CAB STRIKE.

The cabmen of this city have been on a strike for some time, consequent upon what they regard as an obnoxious municipal ordinance which compels them to carry lamps on their cabs at night. The whole of the cabmen have joined in the movement, and rather rough usage was meted out to one of those who refused to join them. His cab was upset by a number of them, and a person in the cab was seriously hurt. The whole thing is very unreasonable, but the parties will no doubt come to their senses ere long.

GEN. GRANT.

More Statements Respecting His Views—A Social Chat.

Correspondence of the Syracuse Journal.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.

It is quite evident that Gen. Grant's silence is not the result of obtuseness or want of ideas. Since his return to Washington he has not been remarkable for reticence. On the contrary, he seems to have taken every proper occasion to express his opinions on current topics.

Just before Congress met he announced himself as desiring to see passed an amendment to the Constitution making a uniform rule of suffrage. He also reiterated his favorable opinion of the Wade amendment, limiting a President to one term.

Perhaps the most outspoken things he has said were spoken yesterday at interviews had with several Congressmen. Among them was Senator Chandler, of Michigan. In the course of conversation the Senator urged the claims of certain Pacific Railroad schemes, presenting, of course, the plausible argument that the development of the country, &c., would more than warrant the outlay. Gen. Grant in the most emphatic manner declared against all schemes of the kind. The first duty of the Government, he said, was to prepare for payment of the national debt. In order to do this, the most rigid economy and care were necessary in all public expenditures. Subsidies to railroad schemes, unless shown to be absolutely necessary for the completion of important routes, must be opposed.

The Senator, of course, was not convinced, and reiterated his own views. Mentioning that he was going home, (as was understood, to look after his reelection,) Gen. Grant remarked jocularly, but meaningly, that "he hoped he would stay," having in view that he could be spared. He could be spared if his views continued as stated.

At another interview with members of the House, Gen. Grant took occasion to urge the absolute necessity of a session of the Forty-first Congress, to begin on the 4th of March next. He said that legislation was greatly behind the real needs of the country, and that, further, his administration would require the presence of Congress to aid in the adoption of measures that might be found absolutely necessary for the pacification of the country.

This ends, without doubt, all attempts to repeal the act by which each Congress is required to meet on the 4th of March, though it is understood the House Judiciary Committee agree to report a bill for that purpose.

Another and desirable evidence of the General's watchfulness is seen in the sending of members of his staff to make thorough inspections in the disturbed States. It is understood they are directed to make the most careful examination into the state of affairs. Gen. Parker is to leave soon for the Gulf States, and Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Leet has already gone to Sheridan's Department.

A gentleman who spent several hours recently at Gen. Grant's residence, with several others, gives me some interesting gossip about the interview. The person referred to was a former friend of the Grant family, and knew the General when a West Point cadet at home on a visit. Like others I have seen, he did not believe the cadet had any elements of power and greatness in his character, and told how vehemently he controverted Gen. Hamer's (the Congressman by whom Grant was nominated to West Point, and who afterward fell in Mexico) declaration that Lieut. Grant would make his mark, for that there was a good deal in him.

My informant was delighted with the easy geniality of the General, and described with gusto his manner and conversation. Among other things he said that Grant told how surprised he was at the number of men Pemberton had at Vicksburg when he surrendered. He (Gen. Grant) supposed the force to be not more than fifteen thousand. Pemberton told him, when they were arranging terms of surrender, that his men must be fed until they could reach their own lines and depots. This was acquiesced in. Pemberton then said he should need supplies immediately. I asked him for "how many?" said Grant, and when he told me "32,000 men," my eyes, gentlemen, opened as wide as that—at the same time illustrating by placing his thumb and forefinger together so as to make a large oval. There was a laugh over this. Many stories were told of campaigns and movements. The regard for Sherman, so well known to the country, was shown quite plainly by several allusions to him, and especially in the narration of incidents connected with the surrender of Johnston.

Senator Wilson, who was present, remarked jocularly that he had noticed that the General had been closeted with McClellan. Grant responded affirmatively, and further said that McClellan was an able man and soldier.

The only point on which he expressed himself during the conversation that bore upon public affairs, was in relation to Gen. Sheridan, and his removal from the command of Louisiana. It was an easy and fair deduction from his remarks, to believe that among the first, if not the very first, act of his Administration as "Commander-in-Chief" would be the signing of an order placing Little Phil in command of Louisiana and Texas, probably also of all the Transmississippi region.

THE FIRE IN LYNN.

Destruction of a Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Property—One Thousand Persons Thrown out of Employment.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 20.

The most serious fire that ever visited Lynn occurred this morning, and involved the complete destruction of Lyceum Hall, Frazier's and Bubier's Blocks, and an engine house in the rear of the latter, the buildings being in the heart of the business portion of the city. The last two named blocks were new, built of brick, and the most expensive and substantial structures in Lynn. A large number of manufacturers will be compelled by the fire to suspend operations for awhile, and about one thousand operatives—male and female—have been thrown out of employment. The following are the details as near as they could be ascertained at the time of going to press:

At about 1:30 o'clock flames were discovered in the northwest corner of the basement of Lyceum Hall building, a large wooden structure on the corner of Market and Summer streets, occupied by the Central National Bank, Partridge's tailoring establishment, Samuel Mansfield's hat store, and several insurance agencies. The building was old, consequently the material was dry, and afforded ready food for combustion. The flames spread from story to story with alarming rapidity, and baffled the attempts of the firemen at every quarter to check their progress. Very little was saved from the stores or offices, and the loss of the bank cannot be fully determined until the condition of the deposit vault is ascertained. The operations of the firemen were much impeded by a short supply of water.

The fire continued successfully to combat the endeavors of the Fire Department, and at 3:30 o'clock had completely enveloped the extensive block belonging to and occupied by Mr. Lyman B. Frazier, shoe manufacturer, and also by the Post Office and several shoe-dealers on the lower floors, the upper stories having been divided into three or four small halls for the use of temperance and other secret organizations, and the Light Infantry armory. Here the flames did not make as swift progress as in the first building, but were no less sure in the work of destruction, and in two hours from the time the block caught the interior was totally consumed, and the walls partially destroyed. The tenants of this block had ample time to remove their goods, therefore their loss will not prove heavy, though the stock was necessarily damaged somewhat by the removal. The muskets and uniforms of the military company were lost, valued at $3,500. The building was constructed at a cost of about $50,000, and is insured for $9,000 each in the Shoe and Leather office of Boston, and the London and Liverpool office, though we understand that Mr. Frazier has other policies on his building. His whole loss cannot be far from $150,000. mostly covered by insurance. Everything of value in the Post Office was saved.

It became apparent to the authorities that the means at their disposal were not equal to the work of preventing the flames from spreading to the Bubier Block, situated on Market-street, nearer the railroad, and assistance was sought over the telegraph wires to Boston, and messengers were dispatched to Salem, Chelsea and Charlestown, asking for engines and men. The request was at once responded to from all points, two steamers being dispatched to the scene by Chief Engineer Damrell, of Boston, and the Chiefs of other departments sending all the aid that could be spared with any degree of safety to their own communities.

In the meantime the most expensive range of stores and manufacturing establishments in the city, erected but a few years ago by Mr. S. M. Bubier, at a cost of $70,000, became the prey of the devouring element, and with it the residence of Capt. J. Lovejoy. The large structure was of brick, four-stories high, with French roof, ornamented with trimmings of Montreal freestone, and was occupied by Driver Brothers, Saunderson & Brother, George Brede and W. H. Gale, all shoe manufacturers. This block, though new, burned rapidly, owing to the fact that the occupants, in removing the stock left the doors and windows open from the first to the upper story. At one time it looked as though it would be impossible to save the large manufactory of Mr. Bubier, on the opposite side of Market-street, but the wind shifting, it was soon out of danger, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to save the manufactory of Mr. E. T. Bubier, which at one time was in imminent danger; but thanks to the exertions of the firemen, it was saved. At 7 o'clock the work of destruction, so far as the building was concerned, was complete, and included an L completed only a month ago, which contained the largest and most expensive stationary engine in Lynn, put in by the owner of the building to drive the machinery of the many manufacturing concerns that occupied the structure. The stock was saved in tolerably good condition. Mr. Bubier is insured to the amount of $40,000.

The origin of the fire is supposed by many to have been a defect in the furnace of Lyceum Hall, which had been used the evening before for a dramatic entertainment given by J. M. Ward, the Irish comedian, and Yankee Glunn, supported by the Boston Theatre Company. The bill of the evening comprised "Our Country Cousin," "Crime and Its Consequence," and "The Irish Emigrant."

The dwelling house of Mr. John Lovejoy was burned, and that of Mr. John Milton, on Market-street was considerably damaged. Mr. Newell's barn, on the other side of Lyceum Hall, was burned, and his house was scorched; also Mr. Lamper's stable in Almun-street, and other structures too numerous to mention.

There were only two or three accidents, owing to the excellent management of the police and the fire department. Mr. L. B. Frazier slipped and fell, spraining his ankle and disabling himself. A member of one of the Salem companies, named William Call, had his foot run over and badly injured. Charles Alley, a hoseman, and Capt. Smith, of the Hook and Ladder Company, were struck and bruised by a ladder.

This fire occurring at this inclement season of the year will throw out of employment one thousand persons, and although the flames were hardly subdued before these enterprising men were looking out for temporary places of business, it will be some time before they can get machinery, &c., together, and get under full headway again.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Aid Extended to the Planters on the South Carolina Seaboard.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Dec. 24.

Whatever may have been the bad effect of the Freedmen's Bureau in allowing the subordinate officers to control, as they pleased, contracts entered into by the freedmen and their employers, there is no doubt that it was, during the last season, of great and substantial benefit to the planters of this State. The advances of provisions made to the planters by the Bureau enabled them to continue their planting operations for another year, and now the generous indulgence of the Government will allow those who have lost their crops to postpone payment for the supplies which were furnished them. For the most part the Sea Island cotton crop has been a failure, and but for the wise and liberal conduct of the Commissioner of the Bureau, Gen. Howard, many planters must have been hopelessly ruined. We have already published the main particulars of the nature of the relief given to the planters by Gen. Howard, and we now desire to call their attention to the necessity of making application to the special commission for this State, promptly and in proper form.

All applications by persons who desire an extension of time for the payment of their bonds, held by the Bureau, for supplies advanced, must be made by the 6th of January next, after which date no applications will be considered.

The applications must be addressed to Col. John R. Edie, Chairman of the Board, Charleston, S. C., and must set forth in tabular form:

1. The value of supplies received.
2. Number of acres planted, giving the articles planted, and the number of acres in each.
3. Number of hands employed, and terms of contract.
4. The amount, if any, of indebtedness to employes.
5. Quantity, kind, and money value of crop raised.
6. Cost of production, including labor and rent.
7. The cause of the failure of crops, and the reasons for making the application.

The application must be verified by the affidavit of the party making it, and supported by the affidavits of one or more disinterested witnesses.

The instructions of the Commissioner allow a large measure of relief to those who are entitled to receive it; but it is necessary that all applications should be made in the form and manner prescribed; that all applications must be sent in before Jan. 6, and we advise all who desire to take advantage of the concessions made by the Government, to file their letters at once.

LO, THE POOR NEGRO.

He Has the Alphabet and the Ballot, but He Can't Sing.

From the Danville (Va.) Register, Dec. 25.

And the poor negro; what is Christmas to him now? We mean particularly the plantation negro. It is no Christmas at all comparable to what it was in the days of auld lang syne. In the feudal days of the Republic the full-blooded African bondsman was an institution, the like of which will never be seen again. The mistaken philanthropists of Yankeeland were wont to shed crocodile tears and heave their bosoms in very agony of sympathy at the imagined wrongs and cruelties done the Southern slaves, whom they looked upon as the most abject, miserable, cast-down, broken-hearted, ill-treated creatures upon the top of the wide earth; in all of which they were wofully at error, for many of these slaves were the very happiest people that ever drew the breath of life! All that had humane and well-to-do masters were happy and contented. They were divided into classes, according to their several occupations and were of varied habits, but they all enjoyed Christmas as the event of all events. It was what was known as the cornfield nigger that was the *sui generis*, the salient representative of his condition and his race. The cornfield negro on a plantation was like part of the soil. He had him a comfortable cabin to live in, and he might have therein for his especial comfort and complaint, a wife and just as many children as he could raise, all fed and clothed at the master's expense, like himself. Besides this luxury of a wife and children he could raise a pig extra; he could keep a dog (master feeding both;) he could have a garden patch to himself, and his "old woman" could raise as many *gourds* as her heart might desire—and they were some on gourds! What is more, Sambo, in the good old days, used to be touched with the divine afflatus—he carried music in his "sooty breast." It is commonly believed that the negro carries more music under his waistcoat than a caucasian. But whether this be true or not, Sambo had a soul for sweet sounds, and the banjo was his delight, the companion of his idle hours, his great good joy. Who in southside Virginia does not remember old Joe Sweeney and his banjo? Oh, how she talked! Old Joe was looked upon as a sort of demi-god by the music-loving negroes. And then for the dancing—in the jig, the breakdown, the old Virginia reel, the negro was perfectly at home. Sometimes he moved with inimitable grace through the figures of the dance, and there was no white man that could "cut the pigeon wing" like the corn-field nigger. His leg went right down into the middle of his foot; but that didn't prevent him from shaking that foot—not in the least.

Well, thus he was the year round, and at Christmas, he "laid down de shovel and de hoe" and spread himself. It was a focal season with him—a point toward which the aims and thoughts of the whole year were turned. All classes of negroes were turned loose then, to make the most pleasure possible for themselves. Sambo, of the cornfield; Dinah, of the spinning wheel; the cook, the chambermaid, the boy who waited on his master's table, to

"Hand de bottle when 'twas dry,
And brush away de blue-tail fly;"

all went in for it at Christmas. Each one expected and received some gifts from the white folks at the annual holiday, and they were seldom disappointed.

But this is over. Sambo is no longer the happy servant he used to be; he no longer enjoys his plenty, free from care and anxiety; he has got trouble into his brain at last, and Christmas is not what it once was to him. They are cramming the alphabet into his head and the ballot into his pocket, but that does not make Sambo happy nor give him bread. He even neglects his foremost idol, the banjo, for he cannot sing his song "in a strange land." Let us have pity on the poor negro.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. Jas. W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 10, 1868: F. F. Washburn, Boston; J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; F. B. DeBlois and lady, Boston; E. M. Kingsley, George G. and Kate M. Youngs, New-York; James Mardin, Albany; John F. Swift and lady, San Francisco; Miss S. C. Saxe, Mrs. L. L. Arnold, Sacramento; Asher T. Meyer and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Brooklyn; Wm. Kimbel Wilson, G. A. Miller and lady, Dr. Geo. J. Bucknall and lady, Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Cutting, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Townsend, Philadelphia; C. W. Scheidel, W. Henry Jackson, California; S. J. Taggart, Williamstown, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Bain, Columbus, Ohio; James A. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, New-York; Miss S. B. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, James W. Champney, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Farnsworth, Boston; the Misses Farnsworth; John Hume and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. Geo. H. Howard, San Francisco; Thos. Tweed, Baltimore; E. S. Doolittle, New-York; Mr. E. Beck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Jas. Wilcox, Francis G. Young and P. S. Kintner, New-York.

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For the New-Year's table be sure and have a bottle of Speer's Port Grape Wine. It is a luscious, full-bodied and pure grape juice wine; the principal wine used for parties and weddings. Depot No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.

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MARRIED.

Angell—Ludington.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, Carmel, N. Y., by Rev. J. W. Cochran, J. C. Angell, of New-York, to Amelia, daughter of the late Lewis Ludington.

Benedict—Richmond.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., Erastus Carlton Benedict, of New-York, to Clarissa Andrews, daughter of the late Rev. James Cook Richmond.

Cotton—Rich.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. R. Gilbert, Edmund J. Cotton, of New-York, to L. Jane Rich, daughter of F. A. Rich, Esq.

Mackenzie—Webster.—In Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, by Rev. C. E. Swope, Mr. James B. Mackenzie to Miss Donna M. Webster, daughter of D. P. Webster, Esq., all of this City.

Plummer—Howell.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Wells, William H. Plummer to Allie A., daughter of B. H. Howell.

Sheldon—Meadows.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 19, by Rev. O. M. Burger, Mr. C. D. Sheldon, of New-Orleans, La., to Miss Elizabeth V. Meadows, of Fredonia, N. Y.

New-Orleans *Tribune* please copy.

DIED.

Austin.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mary A., wife of F. B. Austin, and daughter of the late Col. Comfort Butler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 48 years.

☞ Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

Eichorn.—At Lyons, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, Adelaide, only child of J. A. and Elizabeth Eichorn, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Esterly.—On Friday, Dec. 25, Martin Esterly, aged 55 years.

Funeral from the Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Monday, 28th, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Wood Lawn for interment.

Gibbs.—At Fort Leavenworth, on Saturday, Dec. 26, in his 46th year, Brevet Major-Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. A., Major 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Hull.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, Mrs. Abigail Hull, of Stormville, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the house of her son-in-law, Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 149 East 27th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Hopewell Cemetery for interment on Wednesday morning. Carriages will be in waiting at Fishkill Depot on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train.

Hull.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, Alfred F., infant son of J. Frank and Carrie Cooley Hull.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 176 9th-av., on Monday, 28th inst., at 7½ P. M.

Hunt.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 26, of pneumonia, Alice Hunt, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brother-in-law, J. J. Franks, are invited to attend the funeral from the R. D. Church, Bergen, N. J., on Monday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Jessup.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, at 7 A. M., Isaac K. J., Jr., son of Edgar N. and Julia H. Jessup, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The friends, relatives and others are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 30th, from the house, Woodrow, at 2 P. M. Service at the Huguenot Church at 2½ P. M. Carriages in attendance at Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad, on arrival of the 1 P. M. train from New-York.

King.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, Eliza Green, wife of M. W. King, in the 64th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Kidd.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 25, Ann, beloved wife of Whitten E. Kidd, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 69 Macdougal-st., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock.

Lathrop.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, Chas. C. Lathrop, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

Ludlum.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, at his residence, No. 111 5th-av., Nicholas Ludlum, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. James Otis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, 30th inst., without further notice.

Ryerson.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 27, Mary C. Ryerson, daughter of the late Richard Ryerson, and grand-daughter of the late Richard Nixon, aged 21 years.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken. Remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Schmelzel.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, George J. Schmelzel, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, the late John R. Schmelzel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 44 West 29th-st.

Stocking.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, Capt. Charles D. Stocking, (late of the 10th Regiment N. Y. Vols.,) in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be taken by the 3 o'clock P. M. train on Monday, the 28th inst., to Haddam, Conn., for interment. The officers and members of the 10th N. Y. Vols., and 8th Regiment N. Y. N. G., are invited to meet at No. 23 7th-st. at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Tousley.—At Clifton, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 25, Eliza A., beloved wife of Charles Tousley, in the 52d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Passaic Reformed Church, at 1½ o'clock on Monday, Dec. 28. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. A train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

Van Ness.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, Elizabeth Van Ness, relict of Peter G. Van Ness, and daughter of the late Dr. Garret Haulenbeck, of Pompton, N. J.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 103 East 24th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Pompton Plains for interment on Tuesday A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Westlake.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, our little Jessie, daughter of J. C. and Mary Frances Westlake, aged 4 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 57 East 73d-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME.

EDITORS:
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 2 NOW READY.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this Committee, held Dec. 16, 1868, at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the members of the several Union Republican Assembly District Associations are hereby directed to meet at their respective headquarters, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1868, and elect delegates to the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1869, and such officers and Executive Committees of the said Associations as are annually chosen. The representation in the General Committee for the year 1869 shall be upon the basis prescribed by the Republican State Convention, viz.: one delegate for every 300 votes polled at the last general election in each Assembly District, and that the following shall be the apportionment for each district:

1st District...	5 Delegates.	12th District..	5 Delegates.
2d District....	3 Delegates.	13th District..	10 Delegates.
3d District....	3 Delegates.	14th District..	5 Delegates.
4th District...	5 Delegates.	15th District..	8 Delegates.
5th District...	8 Delegates.	16th District..	8 Delegates.
6th District...	5 Delegates.	17th District..	10 Delegates.
7th District...	10 Delegates.	18th District..	8 Delegates.
8th District...	10 Delegates.	19th District..	3 Delegates.
9th District...	13 Delegates.	20th District..	9 Delegates.
10th District...	8 Delegates.	21st District..	10 Delegates.
11th District..	12 Delegates.		

The President of each Association shall appoint three Inspectors, who shall receive and count the votes and sign the credentials of the persons elected, which credentials shall be indorsed by the President and Secretaries.

Polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 P. M., and the time and place of holding said elections be published at least in two Republican daily papers.

The delegates elected shall meet at headquarters Jan. 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock, and organize for the year.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUMB, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, between 7½ and 9 o'clock, to choose officers and elect five delegates to the General Committee, at No. 83 Warren-st.
Capt. JAMES LEE, President.
Thos. Cummings, Ed. C. Byrne, Secretaries.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call of the General Committee, a primary to elect officers and three delegates to the General Committee for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, between 7½ and 9 o'clock, at Kessler's Hotel, No. 475 Pearl-st.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, President.
Geo. P. Rea, John O'Connor, Secretaries.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to attend an election for officers and three delegates to Central Committee TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at No. 371 Broome-st., from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
DAVID P. DWIRE, President.
Sidney Smith, John McManus, Secretaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Election of officers and five delegates to General Committee will be held at No. 117 East Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., between 7½ and 9 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
F. Towns, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Association, pursuant to the call of the Twenty-third-street General Committee, will hold a primary, to choose eight delegates to the General Committee, officers of the Association, and an Executive Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, between 7½ and 9 o'clock.
JOHN RYAN, President.
W. W. F. Melney, John Forshay, Secretaries.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to attend the election of officers, executive committee and five delegates to General Committee, TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., between 7½ and 9, at Onderdonk Hall, Clinton and Grand streets.
BENJ. A. HUTCHINSON, President.
Wm. P. Coles, D. F. Smith, Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Association recognizing the Twenty-third-street general organization, will hold a primary election TUESDAY, 29th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M., to choose officers and ten delegates.
EDWARD ELLSWORTH, President.
Jos. H. Hanson, Jas. A. Marshall, Secretaries.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election, to choose officers and eight delegates to the General Committee, will take place at No. 8 Eldridge-st., TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., between 7½ and 9 o'clock.
GEO. DONALDSON, President.
R. H. Lawrence, John Lewis, Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The enrolled members of loyalists, "Boys in Blue," and others, desirous of becoming members, are requested to participate in electing officers of the Association for the ensuing year, an active Executive Committee, and 13 Delegates to the General Committee, at the Bleecker Buildings, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1868, from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE STARR, President.
W. W. Whitney, J. P. Sandell, Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWENTY-THIRD-STREET UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at No. 309 East 5th-st. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, from 7½ to 9, to choose ten delegates and officers.
EDWARD ROSENBAUM, President.
Thomas Silz, Anton Mai, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election, to choose twelve delegates to the General Committee, officers of the Association, and an Executive Committee, will be held TUESDAY, 29th inst., from 7½ to 9 P. M., corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
JAMES McAFEE, President.
Chas. Brown, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election of officers and five delegates to General Committee will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., from 7½ to 9.
JULIAN C. HARRISON, President.
Abram Baker, John Gorman, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to attend an election of officers and ten delegates to the General Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1868, at No. 161 8th-av., from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS, President.
O. G. Archabold, J. T. Thompson, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for five delegates and officers, at No. 196 1st-av., will be held Dec. 29 inst., from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
Andrew Sparks, Chris. Ziegler, Secretaries.

THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election at No. 401 West 33d-st., TUESDAY, Dec. 29, inst., from 7½ to 9 P. M., to elect eight delegates to General Committee, Officers and Executive Committee.
CHAS. J. FARLEY, President.
S. S. Day, Wm. J. Stewart, Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election to select eight delegates to the General Committee and officers of the Association, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at headquarters, from 7½ to 9 P. M.
WILLIAM ATKINSON, President.
Edward Du Boise, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary to elect ten delegates and officers will be held at Union Hall, Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., TUESDAY, 29th inst., from 7½ to 9 P. M.
JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
H. V. Smith, John H. Hill, Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This organization will hold an election to select officers for the ensuing year, and eight delegates to the General Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1868, at No. 436 4th-av.
JOHN A. STANSBURY, President.
Dennis Cunningham, Hamilton Murray, Secretaries.

THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Headquarters, Carmansville, on the 29th inst., between 7½ and 9 P. M., to choose three delegates and local officers for the ensuing year.
GEO. P. SHELDON, President.
John S. Poole, William Smith, Secretaries.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will take place at No. 303 3d-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1868, to elect nine delegates to the Twenty-third-street General Committee, an Executive Committee for the district, and officers. Polls open from 4½ to 9.
JAMES E. DAVIES, President.
J. C. L. Hamilton, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Officers, an Executive Committee and ten delegates to the General Committee will be balloted for, at a primary election, to be held at Harlem, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY J. ARMSTRONG, President.
Henry Dexter, Henry F. Schuler, Secretaries.

LYNCH LAW.

A Horse Thief and Murderer Hung in Illinois.

VIENNA, Johnson County, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Democrat:

An affair both tragical and melancholy has just occurred in this county.

On last Saturday, two desperadoes, calling themselves "Texas rangers," and on their way from Kentucky to Texas, were passing through this county, when one of them rode boldly into the yard of one of our best citizens and farmers, Capt. A. FRANKLIN, and exchanged his jaded animal for one of the Captain's finest horses. As soon as the Captain heard of it he and some of his neighbors went in pursuit of them. On being closely pressed by the Captain the thief stopped his horse, drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim at him, shot four times. The first shot, fired when the Captain was some fifty yards behind, shattered his shoulder bone; the second struck the horse near the nostrils, rendering the animal thereby wholly uncontrollable; the third entered the Captain's breast, and the fourth, fired as the infuriated animal dashed by, entered the Captain's side, causing instant death. This occurred about 1 o'clock. The facts becoming known, immediately the whole neighborhood was aroused, and horsemen were on every road and pathway that the murderer could possibly take to effect his escape. Being hotly pursued, and finding that his horse was giving out, he left him and took to the woods. He was then quickly captured, and he and his partner were then placed under a strong guard at a house near the scene of the tragedy. Capt. FRANKLIN was one of our most highly esteemed citizens. He entered the war early in the conflict, and served with credit to himself and his regiment. Since the war he has been actively engaged as a farmer.

His sudden and horrible death seemed to infuriate his neighbors, and about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning four blacked men forced their way into the house where the prisoners were being guarded, and attempted to wrest the murderer from the guards. Being driven from the house, they got reinforcements, again forced their way into the house, and dragged the wretch forth to a tree near by, where they hung him. Not a word was spoken by the men, and the murderer did not plead a syllable of mercy. He was a man of very prepossessing appearance, quite intelligent, and claimed to be a son of one of the first lawyers of Bowling Green, Ky.

We are law abiding citizens here, and strongly deprecate lynching. But in this case, aggravated and horrible as it is, we all feel like winking at the action of the avengers of the lamented FRANKLIN.

The Malden Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Accused Parties.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 26.

JAMES C. LILLIES and EDWARD RUTH are the young men arrested on charge of being concerned in the shooting of the Malden policeman FAULKNER, last week. They have been soldiers, and one has been in prison before. The inquest before Coroner SWEET was continued yesterday. Several witnesses testified to seeing two men loafing around the main street and the depot on Monday afternoon and evening; one of them is very tall and slim, with smooth face and a moustache, and the other of medium height, five and a half feet high or so. Three of the witnesses testified that they thought the tallest prisoner was very like the tall, slim man they saw. GEORGE H. CHASE, the other Policeman, stated his inability to identify the men from anything he saw the night of the murder, as it was dark and he was not near them. Mrs. CURRY, who lived in a secluded place half a mile from the depot, testified to having seen a tall, slim man lurking in the wood near her house on the morning after the murder. The inquest continued this forenoon, and several witnesses were examined. But few new facts were obtained. The witnesses examined were Mrs. S. A. Howe, S. A. Howe, the depot master, Miss Addie Nottage, Mrs. Augusta H. Tufts, Miss Mary W. Ricker, Charles J. Shackford, Charles B. Green, Mrs. Lizzie Rich, C. M. Spooner, Mrs. Seraphina Curry, Marshall S. Shedd, George H. Chase, L. T. Bates and Dr. Wadsworth. The jury returned a verdict this noon that the death of Mr. FAULKNER was caused by a shot from a pistol fired by parties unknown.

The parties under arrest, RUTH and LILLIES, were brought before the Trial Justice in the Malden Town Hall this noon, and held for further examination on Saturday next, a week from to-day. Hon. W. D. NORTHEND, of Salem, appeared as their counsel. The jurymen on the inquest seem to be of the opinion that these are not the men. There is an utter failure to identify LILLIES as the small man seen around Malden, and as for the tall man, they think he may have looked like RUTH. The prisoners satisfactorily account for their whereabouts on the night of the murder. ED. RUTH says he slept at the house of his uncle, Essex-street, Salem, and LILLIES resides on Endicott-street, Salem. Their statements can easily be verified, if true. The funeral services over the body of Mr. FAULKNER took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the Congregational Church at Malden Centre, the pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. REED, officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. WARREN, of the Baptist Church. The church was crowded, most of those present being ladies. The body was to be deposited in a tomb. The father of Mr. FAULKNER has a tomb in the old burying ground in Malden, where the sisters of the deceased are buried.

Responsibility of Executors—Decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 22.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice WYLEY delivered a decision of that body involving a rather important point of practice in the probate system of this State. The case was that of the State ex rel. CHAMPLIN et al. vs. The Judge of the Second District Court of New-Orleans, asking for a *mandamus* to compel that functionary to entertain a rule taken upon the executors of the late ALEXANDER GORDON to produce their bank-book of deposits for account of the succession, under the act of 1855, which provides that all sums collected for account of the estates under their charge shall be immediately deposited in bank so soon as received, and not be withdrawn without an order of the Court. In response to the rule *nisi* allowed by the Supreme Court, the Judge of the Court *a quo* answered, among other things, that suspensive appeal from a judgment rendered by heirs regarding the liabilities of the executors toward creditors, &c., and that meanwhile the Court did not consider it proper to rule them to comply with that act until that appeal was decided. But the Court held that the provisions of the act of 1855 were dictated by a conservative policy as to the rights of heirs and creditors of the succession, and were to be carried out promptly when invoked by any person interested in ascertaining the true condition of its assets. The rule was therefore made absolute, and the Judge below ordered to allow and hear the rule upon the executors to file an account. It will be remembered by most of our readers that the succession of ALEXANDER GORDON is for the most part composed of the Mexican Gulf Railroad and its franchises, about which an immense and most expensive litigation has been going on for a considerable number of years.

Suits for Violation of the California Passenger Act.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 8.

Seven suits were commenced this morning by HORACE D. DUNN, Commissioner of Immigration, against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for violation of the Passenger act of this State. The law prescribes that all alien passengers shall be bonded by the Captain, owners or consignees of vessels from which they are landed, in the sum of $500 each, which bonds are liable to be sued on for their support, in case any passenger becomes a burden on any county, town or hospital in the State, during the period of two years after landing. Another provision of the Passenger act allows Captains, owners or consignees to commute for said bond, by paying the sum of $5 for each and every passenger. The amounts so collected are monthly paid into the State Treasury, and once a year are divided, *pro rata*, by the Comptroller, among the counties of the State, in proportion to their population, for the benefit of the poor and indigent sick. As a rule, the amount of commutation ($5 per head) is collected from passengers prior to their shipment, either as a distinct charge, or added to the regular price for passage. This is an established practice in China ports, from whence the vessels now sued brought passengers. The number of passengers brought by the vessels sued is 4,924, for which the Commissioner of Immigration has sued for the full penalty of $1,000 for each, amounting, in the aggregate to $4,924,000. We understand that additional suits for considerable amounts are in course of preparation, the Commissioner having delayed instituting the same, hoping for amicable settlement at the hands of the defendants.

Death of Ex-Gov. Moorehead, of Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 26.

Hon. CHARLES S. MOOREHEAD died in Greenville, Mississippi, on Wednesday last. The deceased was born in 1802, in Nelson County, Kentucky, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1828. In 1832 he was appointed Attorney-General of his State, and from 1840 to 1844, served as Speaker in the House of Representatives. From 1847 to 1851 he sat in Congress, and in 1855 was elected Governor of his native State, an office which he filled acceptably to the people, and with great ability and credit to himself. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Convention, which sat in Washington in 1861, and used all his influence to avert the war, foreseeing very clearly its disastrous effects upon both sections, and when actual hostilities commenced his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the South, and he soon afterward went to England as a commercial agent for the Southern Confederacy.

His sister, Mrs. SAMUEL WALKER, of Covington, has been informed by telegraph of the death of her brother, and his remains will, we understand, be brought to Frankfort, Kentucky, for interment.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

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Advances made on approved collaterals.

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We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

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GEO. OPDYKE & CO.

25 NASSAU ST., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

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ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. DUE JAN. 1, 1869.

Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

D. H. PAIGE, Financial Agent.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

The transfer books of this Company, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on the 16th of January, 1869.

JNO. KING, JR., President.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY: You will please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be required in respect to the foreclosure of the mortgages executed by the Company, and to determine what course shall be pursued in regard to the purchase of a part of the Company's land at tax sales. Also, to take such action as may be advisable in regard to a lease of the mining works of the Company.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., D. J. SPRAGUE, JOHN T. ROLLINS, A majority of Directors.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

$10,000 MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 6 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Jersey County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Lacon City, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Scott Township, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.

Interest on above bonds paid promptly, and will be sold to net purchaser 10@12 per cent. interest per annum. Racine, Madison City, Watertown, Kenosha and Milwaukee City (repudiated Bonds) wanted at highest market rates.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank of the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid agreeable to notice of this department given Oct. 1, 1868.

EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

LEASEHOLD AND SECOND MORTGAGES wanted; also money to lend on mortgage at 7 per cent. Apply, from 11 to 2 o'clock, to E. SALTONSTALL, No. 49 Wall-st., Room No. 28.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	108¾	109	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅛	110¼
Coupon, 1881.....	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862.	105	....	10-40 Registered.	102	102½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅛	110¼	10-40 Coupon....	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅛	106⅜	Gold............	134⅜	134½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99½	99¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110	110⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 214 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.

CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK

No. 3 Nassau-st.,

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,

issue Bills of Exchange on C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort; JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Funding Bonds.

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government tax, also due Jan. 1, 1869.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1869, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid at our office after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 23, 1868.

THE JANUARY INTEREST ON OUR Public Debt will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE NO. 785 FOR SIX shares of the capital stock of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, which was issued to James H. Pullman, having been lost or stolen, application has been made to the Treasurer of the Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate. And all parties are cautioned against negotiating or buying the original.

JOHN PULLMAN, Administrator of Estate J. H. Pullman.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BEBBINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, and has also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on deposits not exceeding $1,000 undisturbed for three years prior to Jan. 1, 1869, two per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for one year; these dividends are payable or credited on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4) free of all tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 6, prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

GEO. P. FITCH.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 66-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company will be paid at this office, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1869. Transfer-books will be closed from on and after the 24th inst. until Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free from all taxes, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment, each inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. (free) to stockholders of record at this date, payable on and after the 15th January. New-York stock will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown.

J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which day the transfer books will remain closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., City or country, for a large number recommended ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT, trustworthy girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework: will be found a respectful, economizing and obliging servant, a first-class washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a laundress' situation; she thoroughly understands her business; flute, do up fine muslin s; as a chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; best City reference; City or country; Apply at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILY by the month or week; does gentlemen's washing in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 352 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, or address B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family or small boarding-house; makes excellent bread and pastry; does part of the washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse of many years' experience in the entire care of infants; would take charge from the monthly nurse; can sew; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING GIRL, WHO LIVED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation in a private family or boarding-house as general housemaid, or waitress and chambermaid; washes and irons well; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as first-class laundress, or cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 406 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid; is willing to take care of one or two children. Address S. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as first-class groom; is a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about the house, and can wait on table if required; good City reference given. Address M. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give good City references. Call or address D. T., No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man gardener and understands the management of a farm; has experience in the treatment of horses and cows and all kinds of stock, on a gentleman's place; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer or dairy woman. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; will make himself useful, and can milk if required; good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, City or country; good reference. Address W. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had five years' experience in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Address B. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE City dry goods house, by a young man whose present three years' engagement expires Jan. 1; highest testimonials from his present employers. Address H. H. R., Post Office Box No. 1,752.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORter, or in any similar capacity, by a respectable young man with best of City references. Address G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (NOT Irish) to go a short distance into the country; one to cook, wash and iron, the other for up-stairs work and to take care of children; the last must be from a Christian family, and both neat and tidy. Apply at No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine.

WANTED—ALL RECOMMENDED AMERICAN, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses; excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; excellent situations ready at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND gas-fitter, to go to Elizabeth, N. J.; steady employment given to a good man. Address J. J., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A WEEKLY business paper of high standing; must be of gentlemanly address and good character. Address with references, A. L. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.

DEC. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, Broadway, corner of 33d-st.

SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed (free from tax) on all sums from $1 upward.

Interest on new deposits commence from the first of every month.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or, if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st, the same as a deposit.

WM. R. STEWART, President.

JOSEPH R. FRITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

NOV. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES McPYKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BURTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles W. Burton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Cooper, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1868.

d14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FERGUSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, 186 .

d21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB OTTENHEIMER vs. HIRAM COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hiram Cohen, in said district, one of the bankrupts herein, duly declared a bankrupt, upon the petition of Jacob Ottenheimer, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors of said petitioner, or the firm of Cohen & Ottenheimer, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERRICO BENDELARI, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Errico Bendelari, of Castleton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, who had carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition herein, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

d21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th December, 1868.

d14-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRAFTON D. ROGERS, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 30th day of November, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Grafton D. Rogers, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d14-law3wM* ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Frederick Lewis, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

d21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,830.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick S. Comstock and James M. Wheeler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

d14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,611.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

d28-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE ROBERTS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Roberts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 22d day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

d28-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

DENTISTRY.

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the City. Sets of Gum Teeth, on Corolite, $12; Platina, $30; Gold, $40. Extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth. Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley, Pond, Budd and others. Fillings with gold, dentine and amalgam.

DR. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Gas fresh daily.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH INSERTED over roots without metal, rubber or porcelain. Teeth built upon roots. Toothache cured instantly by external application with ESSENCE OF PALMETTO. Sold at $1 per bottle by the inventor, DR. SIGESMOND, No. 1,260 Broadway, near 32d-st.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE

and have constantly on hand, for sale, Weighlock, Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Warehouse and every variety of smaller scales.

No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment, and adaptability to any location, which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED dollars will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund, to the person or persons who shall furnish information which shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of John Mooney, who died at No. 64 Baxter-st. on the 17th December, 1868.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

DEC. 23, 1868.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st., patentees and sole manufacturers of cuckoo clocks, and agents for all American watches, diamonds and gold jewelry, silver and plated ware, wholesale and retail.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS WILL GIVE $20,000 TO any one who can surpass her. She tells you every thing, the name of the one you will marry and that of her patrons. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin........................$130
Second cabin.................80
Cabin passage to Paris.......145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA..........Dec. 24 | SIBERIA..........Jan. 7
TARIFA...........Dec. 31 | ALEPPO...........Jan. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA..........Jan. 2 CALEDONIA........Jan. 23
ACADIA..........Jan. 9 BRITANNIA........Jan. 30
IOWA............Jan. 16 UNITED KINGD'M.Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.......2,965 tons.........Jan. 6, at ——
COLORADO........3,015 tons.........Jan. 20, at ——
NEBRASKA........3,392 tons.........Jan. 27, at ——
MANHATTAN.......2,965 tons.........Feb. 3, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...........Saturday, Jan. 2, 9 A. M.
ETNA........................Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax)
Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows.......................Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows.........................Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 2
CORTES.............NELSON..SATURDAY, Jan. 9
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-street, third floor, room No. 9.
FREDERICK I. KING, Passport Agent.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WEST-chester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Rev. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRIT-ing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.
C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLA-VERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. KINDS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKSALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—LADY teachers of vocal and instrumental music, Latin and mathematics; also gentlemen teachers of music, (Episcopalian.) Inquire or address, inclosing stamp, THE CHURCH SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATH-ematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes. COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.
On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, DEC. 24, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with enameled hunting-case, between the corner of Washington and Cortlandt sts. and the 4 o'clock New-Brighton boat. The above reward will be paid if the watch be returned to O. A. MINTON, New-York Stock Exchange.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, parlor, two large bedrooms, with bath, &c., attached, on first or second floor, and with private table; first-class accommodations and in the vicinity of Madison or Union square, or 5th-av. Address, with terms and particulars, C., Box No. 1,260 Post Office.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A very desirable front room on second floor, furnished, with bath attached, with or without board. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also, single rooms with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also a hall bed-room on the third floor to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAM-ily will let a handsomely furnished parlor on first floor, and part or entire second floor, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—24 LOTS, TO-gether or in parcels, on 118th and 119th sts., 10th-av., near Morningside Park, high land, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 153 West 42d-st.; or, WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN WEST 27TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—A good stable, twenty-five feet wide, with coachman house and rear of lot; $8,000; convenient for some of the residents of Madison-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PINE-ST. PROPERTY—THE FIVE story stores, Nos. 92 and 94 Pine-st., near South-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 22 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price $45,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x80; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the renting of offices, stores and dwellings by the subscribers, on the most favorable terms, when placed solely with them, and no placards put on the property unless desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
2,000 gallons Lard Oil, in well cooped barrels, of 40 gallons each, to be delivered with the least delay; 150 Fog Horns and 150 Deck Trumpets, as per sample at the Navy-Yard. Each one will be tested before being received.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
One barrel (48 gallons) Siccohast.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
250 pounds pure Beeswax.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
500 barrels Beef and 700 barrels Pork; Naval standard.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery (within ten days) of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars, may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:
In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:
About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.
Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.
E. B. WAKEMAN, WM. BUMSTED, M. NATHAN, JOHN HALLADAY, Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 26, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
M. A. GEHEGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SADDLE PONY, 13 HANDS HIGH, kind and gentle under saddle, also in harness; has always been used by children; will be sold at a reasonable price, as the owner has no further use for her. To be seen and all further particulars at LEWIS' stable, No. 120 West 50th-st., near 6th-av.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—ONE SIX-SEAT sleigh, one two-seat and one four-seat sleighs, two business sleighs; also one second-hand top and one no-top buggy, for sale cheap at No. 226 Spring-st., corner Clarke.

$30 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, 15 hands high, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at No. 6 9th-av.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
With an immense variety of
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
and
UNDERCLOTHING.
An elegant variety of
NEW GOODS,
at extremely low prices.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CLOSING OUT!
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

1 Case of Crepe Cloth, 75c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.
30 Pieces of Cretonne Cloth, $1 25 per yard; former price $1 75 per yard.
28 Pieces Poplin Alpaca, 45c. per yard; former price 70c. per yard.
30 Pieces Poplin Alpaca 50c. per yard; former price 75c. per yard.
27 Pieces of Lustre Cords, 70c. per yard; former price $1 per yard.
24 Pieces Lustre Cords, 80c. per yard; former price $1 12 1-2 per yard.
20 Pieces Lustre Cords, 90c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.
100 Pieces Black Silk, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard. Just one-third below their real value, at

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 Broadway,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.
N. B.—GREAT BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

FOR NEW YEAR'S.

FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,
OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN
MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION,
OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, LEATHER BAGS, SATCHELS, CASES, STANDS, FANCY ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, WAX DOLLS, EMBROIDERED COVERS AND SLIPPERS, SELLING AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
EXAMINE ONE COUNTER FILLED WITH DESKS, CASES, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, &c., &c. YOUR CHOICE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ALL OUR SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, RIBBONS AND LACES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c., CLEARING OUT.

SPECIALTIES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, and NEW STYLES IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

EVERYTHING AT ABOUT HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICES. KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY SHOES,

GIFT SLIPPERS.

For presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHIL-dren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MAISON DE DENTELLES, NO. 9 WEST 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.—RICH BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, RICH LACES of all kinds, and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES sacrificed at retail for cash before going to Europe in January.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory-mounted

WALKING CANES,

The LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A1.—TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—HOUSE furnished, containing 100 rooms; all full; seventeen years' lease; finest location in the City; house doing a good business; furniture and lease for sale; terms easy. Apply to KING & CO.,
No. 1 New-York *Herald* Building.

A STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE, OF THE Regular Board, would make arrangements with a party of undoubted respectability for an active or special partnership, with capital; best of references given and required. Address A. & B., Post Office Box No. 2,345.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—AT 7¾.

Positively last week of GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director..........................J. GRAU
Eleventh week and last six nights of Offenbach's famous GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
EVERY NIGHT—The performances will consist of the FIRST ACT OF BARBE-BLEUE.
Mlle. Desclauzas in her charming role of BOULOTTE.
CARRIER..........................BARBE BLEUE.
Together with the first two acts, (seven tableaux,) of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Gabel, original role of Pifon, with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 members.
In active preparation, Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE, which will be produced next week.
After 9½, admission half price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
Fourteenth week of the glorious engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees appear in the second production, (Burlesque,)
ERNANI;
ERNANI;
Or, The
HORN OF A DILEMMA.
HORN OF A DILEMMA.
ERNANI, (played by her upward of 100 nights, her original character,) MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
The whole unrivaled company in the cast of characters.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
ELEGANT COSTUMES.
To commence with
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Other afternoons the drama of
KATE KEARNY and FARCE.
At all hours—Commodore FOOTE, Miss NESTELLE, A HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.
and 1,000,000 curiosities of Wood's Museum.
Just arrived, and in course of preparation for being placed on exhibition, the
INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
valued by its owner at $30,000, of which full particulars will be immediately announced.

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY.

TAMMANY AMUSEMENT CO.................Proprietors
LEONARD GROVER...................Managing Director
The Direction, in announcing the opening of this MAMMOTH PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 30, would most respectfully state that this MAGNIFICENT EDIFICE, erected at a cost of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, has been leased for a term of years, and, through the combined efforts of 400 ARCHITECTS, MECHANICS AND ARTISANS, and an outlay of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, has been made into one of the FINEST TEMPLES FOR POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE WORLD.
The performances will consist of LIGHT BURLESQUE, COMEDY AND EXTRAVAGANZA, GRAND BALLET, DISPLAYS OF GRACE AND PHYSICAL POWER, POWERFUL MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS, GRAND ORCHESTRAS AND CHORUSES, A CHOIR OF JUVENILE CHANTERS, A COMPLETE PANTOMIME TROUPE, with every variety of collateral aid which TASTE COULD SUGGEST OR LIBERALITY COMMAND, are at the disposal of the Direction, who hope, through the determination to give the public CHASTE AND ENJOYABLE PROGRAMMES, to enlist the coöperation of those who wish to see raised THE STANDARD OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS, so that they shall, as they should, constitute a HEALTHY SOURCE OF DELIGHT.
LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES will find the TAMMANY and its associations and surroundings all they could possibly desire, while the entertainments, so COSMOPOLITAN in character, will present attractions to PERSONS OF EVERY CLIME AND NATIONALITY, rendering the establishment most UNMISTAKABLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY THE PEOPLE'S PLACE FOR PLEASURE.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 A. M., at Tammany Hall, and at general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME.
SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL.
MATINEE EVERY DAY at 2. EVENING at 8.
DOUBLE-HEADED SPHINX. DOUBLE-HEADED SPHINX.

A LADIES' FAIR,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, is now being held in the BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH.
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.
Entrance on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
Admission 25 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

A MADRIGAL AND GLEE CONCERT,

COMPLIMENTARY TO Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., with a chorus of sixty carefully selected voices.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where full programmes of the concert may also be obtained.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY and Christmas Festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. The annual reports will be read, and trustees, managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, the children's Christmas tree will be exhibited, and tables of refreshments, &c., be in readiness. Friends of the institution, and the clergy generally, are invited.

POOR NELL;
OR
THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK LIFE,
OUT ON WEDNESDAY,
in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music.....................Piano,
Violin..........................Organ,
Theory and Composition.........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..............By Native Professors.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes for the second quarter are now forming on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. AFTERNOON at 4, and EVENING at 7 P. M.
Mr. TRENOR gives one of his SELECT AND ENJOYABLE SOIREES on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28. Cards of admission can be had at the rooms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBES, ROBES—BARGAINS.—BUFFALO, wolf, badger and plush carriage robes, woolen rocks, overcoats, $3; citizens' overcoats, $6; muskets, $2. No. 103 Chambers-st.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—IRMA—IRMA.

H. L. BATEMAN..........................Lessee and Director

LAST WEEK

of Offenbach's two charming productions, which have nightly attracted houses composed of the most refined and fashionable auditors, whose unanimous opinion has been one of unqualified praise of the composer's talent, as manifested in the two compositions, and of unbounded admiration of the rendition of the music by

MLLE. IRMA,

who thus has established her decided superiority as a vocalist over any artist on the French stage.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,

LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
AND
LES BAVARDS.

MLLE. IRMA AS ROLAND AND VALENTIN.
FULL STRENGTH OF THE GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY.
DE ROSA IN A NEW BALLET.
Seats secured six days in advance at box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.
In active preparation, Offenbach's latest success, and the present great Parisian sensation,
LA PERICHOLE.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT COMBINATION COMPANY.
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR, FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, OPEN DAY AND EVENING, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS in the WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.
MAMMOTH HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY, The first complete and celebrated SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THEODORE ZANFRETTA, THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST, together with his WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS. The greatest juvenile gymnast in the world.
MR. CHARLES PARKER, the renowned gymnast, trick clown, and great stilt performer.
THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE, animated by a thousand automatic figures.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer, and a great variety of other entertainments.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA, to be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP, WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS, EXTRAORDINARY ACROBATIC EXERCISES, AND SIDE-SPLITTING PANTOMIME!
Second week of the very successful GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, overflowing with ABSURD ADVENTURE, ODD SURPRISES, LUDICROUS INCIDENTS, LAUGHABLE SITUATIONS, MAGIC TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS, AND FURIOUS, ROLLICKING FUN! entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
which will be performed BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, in connection with a brilliant array of MAGNIFICENT ARENIC SPORTS, BY THE MOST TALENTED TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS to be found in Europe or America.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

In the Theatre of the Union League Club, MONDAY, 28.
COMEDIES OF MOLIERE IN ENGLISH.
SCENES FROM FOUR OF THE GREAT FRENCH WRITER'S BEST COMEDIES.
TUESDAY—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR AND GEMS FROM THE CHRISTMAS CAROL.
Admission, $1; reserved chairs, $1 50. 8 o'clock.

AT TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
All the newest dances, including the TROIS TEMPS, DEUX TEMPS, LYRIC PAS, REDOWA, CINQUE TEMPS and the GRAND GERMAN will be found on the order for the evening.
Cards of admission can be obtained from Mr. TRENOR, at his BEAUTIFUL ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.
Mr. Trenor's classes are now forming for the second quarter. Send or call for circulars.

A CARD.

MME. A. VON BAERNDORF, Baroness von Schoultz, begs leave to inform the residents of New-York and vicinity, that in accordance with general request she will begin a series of representations in the Union League Club Theatre, Madison-av., corner of 26th-st., the first to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1869.
Subscription list ($20 for twelve nights) at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—The subscriptions will close after the 3d of January.

POOR NELL;
OR
THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK LIFE,
OUT ON WEDNESDAY,
in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

LECTURES.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK

will lecture on
"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA,"
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.
Tickets can be obtained, without extra charge for reserved seats, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 192 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the principal hotels. Price 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

69TH AUCTION SALE OF

SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7 o'clock.
A large collection of books, embracing principally books in fine bindings, illustrated works, choice standard literature, family Bibles, &c., &c. Also, a very large assortment of juvenile books, in sets, in neat boxes, and the whole a very attractive collection of books suitable for Holiday Gifts. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, &c., including CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, MADEIRAS and PORTS, also the celebrated Scuppernong Wine, very choice quality, table use, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Scotch and Irish ditto, Holland Gin imported in cases, Jamaica, St. Croix and Grenada Rums, Old Otard, Hennessy (1848) and Martelle Brandies imported in cases. Parties desiring fine goods for holiday or family use can rely upon the quality offered at this sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT their salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, at 4 o'clock:
CHOICE BOOKS, comprising good editions of the most popular works of celebrated authors, essayists, novelists, poets, historians, &c.; also, a large number of very finely illustrated books, in good condition, well and handsomely bound in half Turkey and half calf; also, new and elegant books, suitable for holiday gifts, &c.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 157 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS at 8.

1869. HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1869.
325th to 333d performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
"The" Hit. | | "The" Hit.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 333 | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
MLLE. SANGALLI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
THE BURLESQUE RAILROAD SCENE.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. in a few days.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, first time in five years, Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
produced with appropriate scenery, correct costumes, appointments,
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
Alfred Evelyn..........................Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq....................Mr. John Gilbert
Graves.................................Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart...................Mr. J. Matthews
Captain Dudley Smooth..................Mr. J. B. Polk
Sir Frederick Blount...................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Lord Glossmore.........................Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Sharpe.................................Mr. G. F. Browne
Tabouret...............................Mr. E. Milton
Toke...................................Mr. G. Melton
Clara Douglass.........................Mrs. Clara Jennings
Lady Franklin..........................Miss Emily Mestayer
Georgina Vesey.........................Mrs. Sedley Brown
TUESDAY, DEC. 29,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30,
MONEY.
THURSDAY, DEC. 31,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
and
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1869,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2,
MONEY.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
FULL HOUSES AND PERFECT SUCCESS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 28, 1868,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be performed
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Introducing
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE,
pronounced one of the MOST STARTLING and THRILLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS ever presented upon the metropolitan stage.
JAN. 1, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE GREAT STARS OF THE PROFESSION,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PLAY,
THE EMERALD RING.
NEW YEAR'S A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. | EVERY EVENING,
BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. | SATURDAY
WORRELL SISTERS. | MATINEE.
Two operas every night.
NEXT MONDAY, FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
Another Great Novelty—A New Version in Five Acts, 35 Scenes, 20 Tableaux of the Life and Adventures Of Jack Sheppard, the Notorious Highwayman of 1703.
New Scenery and Brilliant Effects.
The Butler Troupe in the ballet of the COOPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14TH-ST.

Crowded by most fashionable audiences. "Great hit of Dan Bryant's wonderful imitation of Gabel. One of the Gensd'arms. Genevieve de Dryant. Dan Bryant and Seymour encored nightly." Success of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera "Trovatore." Master Raphael De Solia, the infant tenor. Trovatore. Gensd'arms. Genevieve de Bryant.

HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
EVERY EVENING—Moore's Melodies rendered with proper feeling and expression; comic songs, champion dancing; AOTON KELLY in his great stump-speech; Wm. Dwyer, the great tenor vocalist, and a full troupe. Admission 50 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 30 and 31, 1868.
GRAND NATIONAL ALLEGORY AND TABLEAUX WILL BE GIVEN BY OVER 500 PUPILS FROM THE SCHOOLS OF BROOKLYN, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GRAHAM INSTITUTION FOR AGED WOMEN.
MISS F. A. HAGER, PIANIST.
A splendid Steinway Concert Grand will be used.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at James E. Lent's, No. 359 Fulton-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.
GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST
for
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A SIDE.
JOSEPH DION, OF MONTREAL,
against
MELVIN FOSTER, OF NEW-YORK.
FRENCH CARROMS, 300 POINTS.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; private boxes, $5 and $10.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

NEW SERIES.
MONDAY, Dec. 28.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, same week.
THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
1. "Comedies of Moliere," Mr. V.'s translation.
2. "Shakespeare and Dickens," & "Dickens." (alone.)
Tickets and programmes at McFarland's book store, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Reading at 8 o'clock.

BALL UP.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SPLENDID MUSIC.
RINK OPEN DAY AND EVENING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
SEASON TICKETS $10.
20 OO PON TICKETS $5.
SINGLE ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,

No. 768 Broadway.
Free Exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California,"—all masterly paintings—with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS and their originals side by side.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

(Established 1829,)
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A WONDERFUL PIANO-FORTE.

In the selection of so important a household auxiliary as a Piano-forte, great care and discrimination should be exercised to secure an instrument, the merits of which have been thoroughly tested by years of trial and experience, and not to throw away both money and satisfaction by permitting one's self to be overruled by mere outside show, where intrinsic qualities are so much more to be desired.
All persons of musical taste and culture must be endowed with powers of discrimination between good and bad; still, to be enabled to make a proper selection, they must necessarily divest themselves of all feelings of prejudice and partiality.
We claim to have invented certain improvements and adapted others, which, coupled together, enable us to offer confidently our "NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES" as superior to any instruments now manufactured, either in point of Tone, Power, Delicacy, Touch, Finish and Durability. We solicit a visit from all musical critics, and earnestly request that they will give these new instruments a Thorough, Searching Examination, in every particular, feeling assured that a fair and unprejudiced judgment will thoroughly corroborate our claim of the greatest excellence, and bear us out in the assertion that we are now manufacturing a superlatively "WONDERFUL PIANO-FORTE."
STODART & MORRIS, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, No. 684 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT 7 AND 7¼ octave rosewood pianos, with all modern improvements, at half price; has patent agraffe; made by celebrated City makers, and written guarantee for five years, and both reliable; must be sold to realize cash. Inquire at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 680 6th-av., near 40th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE LOT OF PARLOR ORGANS, pianos, new and second hand, at retail, at wholesale prices. Pianos and organs to rent, and sold on installments, at the Manufactory, No. 219 East 23d-st., near 3d-av. BRAINARD & WING.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST Piano-fortes in the City—"Agraffe" Treble. Parties wanting should not fail to examine them. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 15th-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND Organs for the holidays, at great bargains for cash; also to let. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Evangelization of Our Country—Lecture by Rev. Wm. M. Martin.

Yesterday Rev. WM. M. MARTIN, from the Pacific coast, addressed the people at the Westminster Church, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton-street and First-place, on the subject of christianizing and evangelizing our vast country. The speaker employed a large map of the United States and Territories, fifteen feet long and two and a half yards wide, for elucidating his subject. The magnitude of our country, as represented by this canvas, which, he said, is an exact transcript of a map prepared by our Government at Washington from actual surveys, is truly marvelous, and its vast agricultural advantages, its extensive commercial resources, its unlimited and inexhaustible mineral productions, and its untold and undeveloped wealth, are utterly bewildering. In thirty-two years from to-day, said the speaker, according to the past increase of population, and the prospective increase, our country will contain more than one hundred States, and 100,000,000 of people to be brought under the christianizing influence of the Gospel. The great question of the Christian world is, how is this glorious work to be accomplished? We want more churches. We must have more ministers of the Gospel, who will show themselves earnest and efficient laborers in the vineyard of their Lord and Master. Evangelical churches, Sabbath schools and Christian missions are the hope of our country. Our theological seminaries do not furnish one-fourth the number of ministers required. We have got to come to pious and earnest lawyers and press them into the Gospel ministry. The Christian Church and State have long been insensible to the vast importance and magnitude of christianizing our beloved country. The ministry of our land, as a class, are not "read up" on this subject. Neither ministers nor laymen have any proper conception of the extent of the spiritual destitution that exists in the Territories and country on the Pacific coast. The great City of San Francisco, with her vast wealth, cannot seat over 12,000 people to-day were every church crammed to utmost its capacity. The destitution of other populous cities all over the vast country west of the Mississippi is truly deplorable. In one sense, the whole of this vast country seems to be going to the devil. And yet there is no other portion of the land where God's spirit has been poured out more copiously, and with more satisfactory results, than on the Pacific coast. There are no hypocrites there. Burdened sinners are inquiring earnestly, "What shall I do to be saved?" Immortal souls are famishing for the bread of life. Gamblers, said Mr. MARTIN, come out of their saloons and put money into my hands to aid in establishing a Christian church. The time has come for God's people to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty hosts of sin. There never was a period since the commencement of the Christian era when pious ministers, earnest laymen, efficient churches and money were so much needed, and when there was an opportunity to accomplish more good than to-day. Our own country had been neglected. Our churches and Christian missions have been interested in every other country but our own. We have been so zealous for the conversion of the world, that we are letting our own land glide back into a state of barbarism. Every church and Sabbath school has been provided with expensive maps of all other countries except our own; and in not a single one of them can be found such a map of our own beloved land like this which is before you. Every State in the Union receives more money annually than she gives for missionary labors, and for creating Christian churches and for spreading the glorious Gospel of the Redeemer. Out of our uncounted millions of wealth only the insignificant sum of $132,000 per year has been contributed to save our beloved country from paganism! Oh, my Christian brethren, what are we to do when immortal souls are perishing for the waters of salvation? and when all the nations of the earth are pouring in upon our shores their countless thousands who are earnest inquirers after salvation through Jesus Christ? What does God mean in his wise and providential dealing but that the land shall become the glory of all lands on the face of the earth?

We want effectual and fervent prayers offered unceasingly. But the Church wants money. Churches cannot be built, and missionary operations cannot be carried on without money, any more than railroads can be built without capital. Many zealous Christians will pray for $500 (that others may pay it) and give only $5 themselves. Christians must thrust their hands further than they ever did before into their pockets, and then—and not till then—will God heed their request.

The Morning Star Sunday School.

The children of the Morning Star Sunday School were addressed at their apartments, Pike's Opera House, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday at 2 P. M., by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. SOUTHARD and Mr. CONSTANT. Dr. R. P. PERRY conducted the devotional exercises. The attendance of the children and their friends was very large.

Mr. GREELEY delivered a long and interesting discourse. In the course of his remarks he referred to the prevalence of drunkenness in the City, and to the frightful ravages intemperance was making among old and young. He spoke of the haunts of infamy which pollute the different wards of New-York, the inhabitants of which, he said, might trace their deplorable condition to their first entrance into a saloon. He urged the young to mark out for themselves a certain path to righteousness, and thereby imitate many of the brilliant ornaments of society, with whose names they were familiar, and whose memories a grateful country cherishes. Each in his different position in life should vie with his fellow-man in eradicating evil and teaching godly precepts. He looked forward to the day when the thousands of neglected outcasts would be rescued from a life of shame and taught in Sunday Schools that the chief end of life is to attain salvation.

Mr. SOUTHARD condemned tobacco. He gave his own experience of the narcotic, and how he was induced to abandon it. It was on one occasion when he was advocating the cause of temperance to a friend, and when the conversation terminated he heard his auditor remark to a gentleman: "Is that Mr. SOUTHARD not a strange man? All the time he was speaking to me of the temperance movement he was bedaubing my boots with tobacco juice." [Laughter.] He invited the young ladies to use their persuasive powers with their male associates, so that the latter might become good Christians, and good teetotallers, eschewing the use of tobacco and cigars. He alluded to a recent incident—that of a young man of prepossessing appearance and gentlemanly attire whom he observed holding on to a lamp-post, as he was unable to advance a step under a load of intoxicating liquor.

Mr. PHELPS gave the children some excellent advice, and made them repeat the following passage from Holy Writ: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." He wished them to treasure up the sentence in their hearts. Referring to the virtue of forbearance, Mr. PHELPS said one of his Sunday school children received this advice from him: "Now, my boy, if your playmates annoy you, don't retaliate by word or deed." At the end of the week he told Mr. PHELPS that he had obeyed him to the letter, but that there was one youth he intended to "lick." [Laughter.] As an example for them he alluded to the author of "Stand Up for Jesus"—a son of Rev. Dr. TYNG, who, during his suffering before his death, kept his Saviour ever before his eyes.

Mr. CONSTANT then spoke. He mentioned the introduction of the Bible to the southeastern part of France, and what good the Scriptures had accomplished among the people, who, until then, were ignorant of the Gospel truths.

Dr. R. P. PERRY stated that although the Morning Star Sunday School had been but eleven weeks in existence, the attendance of children averaged three hundred. [Applause.]

A collection was then taken up for the benefit of the school, and the proceedings terminated.

Missionary Association Anniversary.

Last evening, the Missionary Association of the Berean Sabbath School, attached to Dr. DOWLING'S Church, Downing-street, corner of Bedford, celebrated its twelfth anniversary, in the presence of a numerous audience. The exercises were commenced with singing by the members of the Association, and after its conclusion Dr. DOWLING read a selection from the Scriptures, and then offered prayer. A class of little ones known as the "Busy Bees" then sang a brief hymn, after which the Secretary, Mr. HARRY GLASSFORD, read the annual report. Addresses were also given by Messrs. WM. H. SUTTON, of Jersey City, J. H. BURTIS, formerly of the American Sunday School Union, and Rev. Dr. DOWLING, and these were interspersed with more singing. To close the programme the entire congregation joined in singing a hymn, written for the occasion, by Mrs. CORNELIA D. BOGERS. Everything passed off very creditably, and everybody went home happy. This organization is in a prosperous and promising condition.

Public Temperance Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a public temperance meeting was held in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, the pastor, Rev. F. BROWN, presiding during a portion of the meeting. The storm, of course, affected the attendance unfavorably, and there being but a small audience present, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALES, the General Agent of the New-York Prison Association, delivered a thrilling address, in which he depicted the evils of intemperance, and besought his auditors to join earnestly with those who are endeavoring to suppress that vice.

The following circular was read from the pulpit, before the morning service:

ENTERPRISE TEMPLE, NO. 5—TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

LADIES: In view of the many temptations associated with the use of liquors, we would respectfully request you not to place wine or other intoxicating drinks on your table on New Year's Day. "Wine is a mocker."
Yours in truth, love, purity, and fidelity,
Rev. Edwin F. Jones, Harry C. Atwood, David Beatson, Joseph T. Reed, Lewis C. Johnston, C. F. N. Peterson, George W. Lee, John D. Sammis, Clarence T. Woods.
GEORGE G. McMURRAY, Chairman of Committee.

This circular was read also in many other City churches, at one of the services of the day.

Fifty-fifth Anniversary of the Sabbath School of the South Reformed Church.

This Sabbath School anniversary was celebrated last evening, at the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The school is called No. 1 of the Sunday School Union. About two hundred children were present. They opened the exercises by singing a Christmas carol, which was followed by the reading of a psalm by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, the pastor. A recitation of the Apostles creed then took place, succeeded by a prayer and a hymn. After this Mr. J. B. LOCKWOOD read the annual report of the school. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS then delivered an address, in which he said that he had lately attended the distribution of medals at several public schools, and had been much impressed with the excellence of their management. He said, God bless public schools, but still more, he begged His blessing upon Sunday schools, as the latter acted upon the heart, while the former improved only the head. The speaker then briefly discussed the question of training children, in which he urged, above all things, religious culture.

The carol of "Blessed Christmas, Happy Day," was then sung by the children, after which an address was delivered by the pastor, in which he took occasion to applaud several teachers, and drew impressive morals from sundry anecdotes that he related. A hymn and prayer followed, and a carol and benediction closed the proceedings.

SKATING.

The Sport in Town and Out of Town—The Park Yesterday—The Championship Match—Novelties on the Tapis.

Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow yesterday, the Park lakes were open all day. With the exception of Christmas Day, when some 20,000 persons visited the Park ponds, the attendance was larger yesterday than on any previous day this season. To those who have never been attacked with the "skating fever," the idea of several thousand persons of sane mind, "plowing" through an inch or two of snow, while millions of flakes of the same substance are flying into their faces and covering them with a fleecy coat, may not seem a very interesting or attractive pastime. Yet such was the case yesterday, and if one might judge from the persistence with which the multitude kept at the sport, and the sounds of merriment which reached the ear now and then, the natural supposition would be that every one was enjoying himself or herself hugely. And yet they did not have to skate in the snow all the time, for along toward noon Superintendent RYAN commenced "fighting the snow," to use the expression that is common among the ice cleaners, and as he had a large gang of men at work all the afternoon, with plows drawn by horses, our impression is that the Superintendent got the better of his light-wasted antagonist before nightfall. To the uninitiated it may seem curious that this cleaning operation should commence and continue while the snow is falling. Experience is a good teacher, however, and some of the lessons received from her are rather expensive. The Park Commissioners, who have catered to the public amusement for so many seasons, graduated in the school of experience several years ago, and are now prepared to give lessons in the art of cleaning the ice. As the most of our snow-storms end in rain, the precaution of removing the snow almost as fast as it falls is a wise one. If this was neglected, and rain should fall while the snow was lying on the ice, as was the case last evening, the first cold snap would present a surface for the skater hardly better than the cobble stone pavement.

OPENING OF THE JERSEY CITY RINK.

The skating rink on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, which has been completed some time, will be inaugurated this evening in a brilliant manner. The rink is a substantial wooden structure, and has been constructed at an expense of about $50,000. It is somewhat smaller than the rink in this City, but is undoubtedly quite large enough to accommodate our neighbors over the river. The retiring-rooms for the accommodations of ladies and gentlemen are commodious, and are supplied with every convenience. The ice is about two inches thick, and presents a surface unbroken by the least flaw. To add to the brilliancy of the opening ceremonies, an invitation has been extended to the members of the New-York Club to be present. This has been accepted by a score or two of the most noted lady and gentlemen experts of the club, and the scene will undoubtedly be a pleasant and attractive one. To those of our citizens who reside below Fourteenth-street, on the west side of the city, the Jersey City Rink is much nearer than the ponds up-town.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The match between FRANK SWIFT and JAMES C. MEAD, both of this City, for the championship and the $500 diamond medal, of which mention has heretofore been made in the TIMES, is not progressing as satisfactorily as could be wished. The rules of the American Skating Congress, under which this match was made, stipulate that it shall be skated on a rink nearest to where the champion resides. SWIFT is the present holder of the title, and he is now fulfilling an engagement at Buffalo. His residence is in New-York, however, and when the match was made it was understood that it was to come off either at the rink in Jersey City or the one in Brooklyn. SWIFT, for some reason best known to himself, wishes to have the contest come off at either Buffalo or Rochester. To this MEAD objects, and thus the matter stands at present.

NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

Immediately after the holidays the managers of the rinks and private ponds of this City and Brooklyn will inaugurate a series of novelties on the ice which will render their resorts still more attractive. The Third-avenue folks have several attractive features in preparation to offer to their patrons. The New-York Club, at the Fifth-avenue pond, will give a masquerade carnival the first or second week in January, which will eclipse anything heretofore attempted on the ice. Their charming receptions and brilliant carnivals of last season will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to participate in them. At the Union and Capitoline Ponds, Brooklyn, great preparations are being made to please the numerous patrons of these favorite resorts.

OUT-OF-TOWN NOTES.

The skating *furor* is not confined to the metropolis. From all parts of the country we receive intelligence that the various rinks and ponds are in the full tide of success. During the past season some fifteen or twenty rinks have been and are now being constructed in the principal cities of the East and West. The introduction of these popular resorts has given to this exhilarating pastime a new impetus, such as it has not received since the opening of the Central Park ponds in this City, some eight years ago.

In Boston a rink has been built this season, and this, in addition to the one at Cambridge, and Jamaica and Spy Ponds, affords plenty of facilities to the "Hubites," who in the skatorial art, as in everything that pertains to civilization, imagine they are far ahead of the rest of mankind.

In Philadelphia three rinks have just been finished. The largest at Chestnut and Twenty-third streets, is under the management of Mr. WM. E. SINN, the well-known theatrical manager. The Philadelphians are also blessed with six or eight private ponds, from five to twenty acres in extent, which are all open. The rinks will open about the first of the New-Year.

At Buffalo, the new rink is *the* sensation of the day. FRANK SWIFT, the champion, gives exhibitions every afternoon and evening, appearing as "Simple Simon," a novice; "Lord Dundreary," "Falstaff" and the "Black Crook."

The skating lake at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, was opened a few days ago.

At the Quincy, Ill., Rink, CALLIE CURTIS is the great attraction, going through with his waltzes, grapevine schottisches, &c., every day and evening.

JOHN ENGLER, the "Skatorial King," is at the Syracuse Rink.

At Cincinnati, the rink, Union Pond and Buckeye and Lincoln Parks are all open. At the former EUGENE ST. CLAIR holds forth.

Miss NELLIE DEAN and Mr. EUGENE PRATT are delighting the Milwaukeeans at their rink.

Bangor, Me., is to have a new skating park 700 feet long by 250 wide.

CHARLES OAKFORD, of Detroit, who calls himself the "champion skater of America," will soon attempt to skate sixty consecutive hours without rest in the rink at Providence, R. I.

The new rink at Newark, N. J., which was commenced about three weeks ago, is nearly finished, and it is expected to be open the first week in January.

Communication Between Brooklyn and New-York—Bridge or Tunnel?

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While reading to-day in the TIMES a notice of the action of the Brooklyn Common Council in relation to the proposed East River Bridge, and fully agreeing with you that "something more efficient than the present ferry system is needed," it occurred to me that possibly the Brooklyn Common Council may have taken not the best and most efficient means of securing that, the necessity of which is so plainly apparent. On examining the action of the Council, as reported in the Brooklyn papers, the ground for their action seems to have been merely the possibility of constructing such a bridge as proposed, and they seem not to have asked whether the bridge, when constructed, would be as safe, as pleasant, as efficient and as permanent as might be secured by the same or a less expenditure in some other way. While I admit that such a bridge can be built and can be made a safe means of transit, I contend that to make it safe will require numerous guys or sway-braces running at such an angle from the bridge on each side, and at such an angle below the horizontal, as must very seriously interfere with the shipping interest on the East River. Again, if the entrance is as proposed, near the City Hall, persons east of that point must travel to it and return by the bridge the same distance and still be no nearer Brooklyn than when they started. Will they do it?

Being an outsider, neither living nor owning a foot of property in New-York or Brooklyn, and having no connection with any company interested for or against a bridge, I believe I look at the question without prejudice, and it strikes me that the cheapest and most safe and convenient means of passing between the two cities would be a passage under the river, at such depth as not to contract the present water-way. Such passage, if properly constructed, would be a permanent thing, and could be made as safe, as light and as pleasant as a well lighted and clean street at night, and much more so than the streets with which New-Yorkers are blessed at present.

I am satisfied that if the Common Council of Brooklyn had advertised for plans for a passage between the two cities, that from the number offered one might have been selected which would be far preferable to the proposed bridge.

PENNSYLVANIA MECHANIC.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECEPTION OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—On Saturday evening last, a deputation from the Train Congressional Committee waited upon the erratic GEORGE, at his dwelling on Madison-avenue, and presented an elaborate address of welcome and compliment, to which Mr. TRAIN replied briefly, saying that he was going that night to Omaha on business, but would return in time to address the Fenians, at the Cooper Institute, on the 5th of January next. He also expressed his intention to return to England soon, to look after the interests of his suits for the recovery of damages for false imprisonment. A congratulatory address has also been presented from the Boston Fenians, and replied to by the recipient.

PENALTY FOR SALTING THE STREETS.—Inspector LEONARD last evening ordered the discharge of several persons who had been arrested for salting the gutters and sidewalks for the purpose of removing the snow. The ordinance on the subject, approved Feb. 23d, 1860, fixes the penalty for the offence at a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and makes it the duty of the Mayor and Police Commissioners to report all cases of violation of the ordinance to the Attorney for the Corporation for prosecution. It is this last clause that fixes the character of the offence and induced Inspector LEONARD to order the discharge of the parties arrested, as they could not be proceeded against under the criminal laws.

CORONERS' CASES.—At an early hour yesterday, MICHAEL DORSET, a recently-arrived Irish emigrant, died suddenly at No. 10 Washington-street from excessive use of alcoholic drinks....PATRICK EAGER, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at No. 64 Mulberry-street, rear building....THOMAS McMANN, who was injured some days since at No. 38 Cedar-street, by being struck on the head by a falling barrel, died on Saturday at his residence, No. 871 Second-avenue....ELIZABETH BANTA, 70 years of age, who resided at No. 179 Prince-street, and who was run over Saturday night by a baker's wagon, at the corner of Thompson and Prince-street, died yesterday morning of her injuries. JOHN LAMB, the driver of the wagon, who was arrested by the Eighth Precinct Police, is held to await further investigation....JAMES McGUIRE, aged 45 years, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, No. 33 Laurens-street. Coroners ROLLINS and FLYNN will hold inquests in all of these cases.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a difficulty occurred at a temperance meeting, at the corner of James-street and New-Bowery, between the door-keeper, JOHN DRISCOLL, and THOMAS WALSH, who resides at No. 229 Second-street. Hot words were succeeded by blows, and finally DRISCOLL drew a knife and stabbed WALSH in the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Oak-street Station-house to await an examination this morning before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court.

A FIGHT AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.—Yesterday afternoon, JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK entered the drug-store at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, with the arteries of his wrist severed. He said that the injuries had been received in a fight with JOHN CLANCEY. The wound was dressed and he was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. As the Police had no information of the affray until some time after it had occurred, no arrests were made.

THE WEATHER.—The mean temperature of the weather in this City during the past week, according to the record kept at Central Park, was 27.3. The highest temperature was at 2 P. M. of the 21st, when the thermometer stood at 43°, and the lowest at 7 A. M. of the 25th, when it stood 11° above zero. There was rain on the 20th, and snow and rain on the 23d—duration, 14.20 hours; depth of fall, .30 of an inch.

THE SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—The TIMES yesterday contained a report of the suicide of an unknown German woman who threw herself into the East River from Pier No. 44. It has been since ascertained that she was a Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHWARTZ, 70 years of age, and resided with her son in Essex-street. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest in the case, but no cause for the act was developed.

A BOY INJURED.—Saturday evening PETER MURPHY, residing at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, was badly injured on the head by a stone thrown by some unknown person. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman, who is stated to have been a Mrs. HAMILTON, died suddenly last evening, in the rear building, No. 70 Vandam-street, where she resided. The Coroner was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY—BRUTAL WIFE-BEATERS.—Two quarrymen, named JOHN WHALEN and THOMAS GORMAN, residing in Weehawken Township, were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, on a charge of having, in a drunken affray, beaten and fractured the skull of DENNIS McGRATH, so that he now lies in a critical condition, and also for having committed a felonious assault and battery on JOHN O'BRIEN. From the affidavit made in the case it appears that WHALEN and GORMAN were spending Christmas Eve at McGRATH's house, and after the whisky had circulated pretty freely, the fight came in as a natural consequence. O'BRIEN entered the house while the *melée* was progressing, and interposed to save McGRATH, when the prisoners turned upon and knocked him down with a smoothing-iron. O'BRIEN ran out of the house to get assistance, but was followed and again knocked down by a blow on the back of the head with a four-pound weight, and the two men then fell upon him and commenced to beat him with stones, and might have taken his life had not citizens driven them off. As it was, O'BRIEN was so badly injured that he did not leave the house until yesterday. McGRATH has since continued in an unconscious state. The accused were held for trial....MORRIS GOVERN, of Grand-street, Hoboken, who, if his wife's statement is true, is one of the worst men at wife-beating, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having beaten his wife in a most brutal manner. Mrs. GOVERN charges that her husband came home about 1 o'clock on Christmas morning, and, after jerking her out of bed by the hair of the head, beat her with a boot-jack, and then kicked and maltreated her until she finally ran out and took refuge at the house of a neighbor. Thither she was followed by her husband, who, after threatening to take the life of any one that interfered, drove his wife home, and again repeated his brutality, inflicting injuries which kept her confined to the house until yesterday. Mrs. GOVERN further alleged that her husband has been in the habit of beating her at intervals for the past three years, and on Wednesday night last and on other occasions she had hidden away in the outhouse, and remained there all night, to avoid his violence. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer at the next Term of Court....Another of the same sort, named TOM HOGAN, residing at Weehawken, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with battering JOHN NOLAN's head and face into an unshapen mass with a club. HOGAN was beating his wife in a most unmerciful manner, when NOLAN interfered and received a severe clubbing for meddling with what HOGAN considered to be his marital rights. As HOGAN could produce no one to go surety in the sum of $500 he was committed to the County Jail by Justice WHITE.

SNOW-STORM.—Early in the forenoon yesterday snow commenced to fall in Newark, and continued to a late hour in the afternoon. The streets and sidewalks were covered to the depth of several inches, rendering pedestrianism rather disagreeable, but affording excellent ground for sleighs, many of which were out late last evening, speeding along right merrily, to the great amusement of their occupants. This storm, it is feared, will render useless for skating purposes the ice on the ponds and rivers adjoining Newark, which for days past have been crowded by young and old of both sexes, skimming along o'er the frozen surface.

ROBBED BY THE NEW HELP.—A girl only 15 years of age, named MARY J. SMITH, who was recently employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. RAUSSAY, residing in Chestnut-avenue, Hudson City, absconded on Saturday morning with about $80 worth of female wearing apparel. On the same evening, while the girl was making her way down Hoboken-avenue toward New-York, she was arrested by Officer WARNER with a portion of the property in her possession, the balance having been disposed of. The girl, who states that her parents are now confined at the Tombs for stealing, is evidently a professional thief.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man whose name could not be ascertained, in consequence of the reticence of friends, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night at his residence, Mulberry-street, Newark. He has been only recently married, but having fallen into evil ways his wife gave him a severe castigation, it is said, on Saturday. A few hours after this he took a dose of laudanum, which would have killed him but for the exertions of Dr. PIPER. He is now doing well.

DEATH OF ANOTHER 1812 VETERAN.—Major WM. TAYLOR, one of the Veterans of 1812, died at his residence, in Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, of general debility. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also in the Mexican War. He was at the time of his death 74 years of age, and leaves a wife and child, the latter one year old, to lament his loss.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 26.
The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70fr. 15c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 26.
COTTON has declined; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 122f., and Low Middlings, to arrive, 121f.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 26.
The following are the closing prices of Merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugars—Nothing has been done on account of the absence of stock, and quotations are nominal; contracts have been made at Matanzas at 7 reals per arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard, new crop. The stock of Sugar at Matanzas and Havana is 27,000 boxes. Lard is advancing; quoted at 20½c.@22c. Flour quiet at $11@$12 50. Butter is buoyant at 30c.@50c. ℔ ℔. Tallow is declining; sales at 9⅝c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Bacon firm at 17½c.@18c. ℔ ℔. Honey firm and scarce; sales at 3½@3¾ reals ℔ gallon. Wax dull on account of the large amount on hand. Petroleum advancing; sales at 3½@4¼ reals ℔ gallon. Potatoes firm at $4@$4 50 ℔ ℔. Hams steady at 16c. ℔ ℔. for Common Salted, and 18c. for Sugar-cured. Shooks—The market is supplied; Box, 8@8¼ reals; Hogshead Shooks flat at $2 12½@$2 25. Empty Hogsheads advancing; sales at $3 25@$3 50. Hoops are in demand; 14 feet long, shaved, $49@$50 ℔ 1,000; 12 feet long, $42@$43 ℔ 1,000. Freights dull; ℔ box Sugar, $1@$1 12½; ℔ hhd. Sugar, $4@$5; ℔ hhd. Molasses, $3@$3 25. Exchange on London, 17½@18 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 3@4 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 21@20 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 20@19 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days, 7@6 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 8½@8¾ ℔ cent premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 26.
Exchange on New-York quiet but steady at unchanged rates. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 50@$7. WHEAT firmer at an advance of 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 20; No. 2 at $1 12½. CORN more active at an advance of 1½c.@2c.; No. 1 Old, 66c., cash, and 65c. for the last of April; New, 47½c.@48c.; Kiln-dried, No. 2, 55c. OATS firmer at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 2 at 47c.; Rejected, 44c. RYE dull and heavy; No. 1, sellers', at $1 13. BARLEY dull at $1 48@$1 49 and $1 50@$1 51 in special houses. WHISKY dull at 92½c.@93c., cash, and 95c., seller January. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK easier at $26@$27 for cash and future delivery. LARD dull at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 14c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15½c. Other hog products are neglected. DRESSED HOGS dull and declined 20c.@25c.; sales at $10 50@$10 75, dividing on 200 pounds. LIVE HOGS dull; buyers and sellers are 25c. apart; Fair to Good, $8 45@$9 40. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—11,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 23,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 26.
COTTON stiff; Middlings, 23c.; sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 1,591 bales; exports, 10,907 bales. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 147. Commercial, 145¾@146¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR very firm; low grades are scarce; Superfine, $7 50; Double Extra, $7 62½@$7 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 50. CORN easier at 78c. OATS—None on the landing; 70c. was asked. BRAN dull at $1 40. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK dull and nominally, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 18⅜c.; Clear Sides, 19⅛c. HAMS, 17c.@18c. LARD—Tierce, 18⅜c.; Keg, 19c. SUGAR and MOLASSES active and firm; Common Sugar, 9c.@9⅝c.; Prime, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Yellow Clarified, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Common Molasses, 54c.@60c.; Prime, 62c.@66c.; Choice, 67c.@68c. Western Rectified WHISKY steady at $1 17½@$1 20. COFFEE quiet; Fair, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 26.
The market is generally very dull and the business small. TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON in good demand and in small supply; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR steady, but quiet; Fall Superfine, $6@$6 75. WHEAT very firm at an advance of 5c.@10c.; Prime to strictly Prime Red, $1 70@$1 95; Choice to Fancy, $2@$2 20. CORN dull; Yellow sacks, 63c.; White Buck, 5sc.@60c. OATS firm, but slow; Choice Mixed, 55c. BARLEY quiet; Choice Minnesota Spring, $2 10. RYE steady at $1 22½@$1 25. PORK—Nothing doing. BULK MEATS nominal. BACON—Nothing doing. WHISKY firm at 98c. DRESSED HOGS less active and lower at 9c.@9½c.; packed to date, 191,100, against 200,000 last year. CATTLE firm at $3@$6 50, gross, for Common to Choice. RECEIPTS for two days—2,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 4,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 26.
FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 75 for No. 1. CORN dull at 65c.@66c. for Ear. RYE dull at $1 35. OATS dull at 59c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY firm at 98c. DRESSED HOGS dull, with but little demand; holders are firm at $11@$11 65; packers are holding off; receipts, 3,200 head. PROVISIONS unsettled; buyers and sellers are apart. MESS PORK was offered, to a limited extent, at $27 50 for City. BULK MEATS, 11c.@13½c.@14½c. LARD, 17½c. GREEN MEATS, nominally 10c.@12½c.@14c. Gold, 134⅞. Exchange dull.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 26.
FLOUR is dull at $7@$7 50 for Nos. 1 and 2 City-ground Spring. WHEAT inactive and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 50; White Canada, $2@$2 15. CORN in good demand for new, with sales of 20 car lots at 75c on the track; Old nominal at $1 in store. OATS nominal at 65c. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Sales 5,000 bushels Canada two-rowed at $1 90. PORK declining; no sales. LARD nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES—Sales 100 bbls. at $1. DRESSED HOGS, 11c.@11½c., according to weight.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 26.
FLOUR quiet and steady; Choice Minnesota, $6 50@$6 75; Choice Winconsin and Iowa, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 19¾; No. 2 at $1 11¾. OATS nominal. CORN firm; New Shelled, 49c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 10@$1 20. BARLEY steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 50. RECEIPTS for two days—3,000 barrels Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 26.
FLOUR is in good demand and the market is unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White; $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT is dull; sales 1,080 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN quiet at $1 03@$1 04. OATS, 68c. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED—Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30, and Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 25.
The Stock Board has adjourned until Monday morning. Stocks weak: Alpha, $40; Belcher, $173; Bullion, $17; Cholar, $148; Confidence, $39; Crown Point, $52; Empire Mills, $120; Gould & Curry, $98; Hale & Norcross, $49; Imperial, $112; Kentuck, $347; Ophir, $40; Overman, $84; Savage, $76; Sierra Nevada, $19; Yellow Jacket, $1,320. FLOUR, $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80; market heavy. Sales of good shipping at the latter figure. Legal Tenders 74.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 26.
COTTON—Sales yesterday 350 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; there was no regular market; receipts, 1,095 bales. The market to-day was quiet, sales 800 bales; receipts 4,117 bales; exports, 3,656 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 26.
COTTON quiet; sales 600 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.@23⅞c.; receipts for two days, 4,273 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,990 bales; to Liverpool, 1,702 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 26.
But little was done in SPIRITS TURPENTINE, to-day; sales at 42c. Nothing doing in other articles.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 26.
COTTON quiet; sales 463 bales; receipts 816 bales; Middlings, 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 26.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]
GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
GOODALL'S New-Year's cards and stationery for New-Year's callers. VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
America	Dec. 12	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Queen	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Dec. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	Dec. 29	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Arizona	Dec. 31	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Dec. 31	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 27—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Major J. S. McKieonn, Robert B. Howe, U. S. N., Miss Annie Noad, Mrs. McKeown, Amelia Hine, Miss Stewart, James Nied, Col. A. Grabwoski, Mrs. McKee, Ch. McKee, James Mill, A. Pollock, Margaret McKee.

DEC. 27—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow*—A. W. Parker, Miss A. Hughes, Miss A. McArdle, George C. Esteag, Mrs. J. McLean and child, Miss M. Durtan, N. McKee, James Simpson, Jno. Forman, Mrs. Gaggart.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Jas. Griffin, D. D. Browden, Rev. R. D. Swinton, C. Browden, Jas. Day, Chas. Conner.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—D. A. Bennett, C. Hoffman, F. Reed, T. Ryan, P. Nolan, E. O'Brien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon rises... 4 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 25 | Gov. Island. 7 14 | Hell Gate .. 8 36

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Dec. 4, via Moville 5th, with mdse. and 123 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout the entire passage. Dec. 16, lat. 42 ... N., lon. ... W., passed ship Richmond, of Dublin, waterlogged and abandoned.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans Dec. 20, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Samuel Stevens. 23d, 10 miles N. of Jupiter, saw steamship Crescent City, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow via Moville Dec. 12, with mdse. and 141 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Zodiac, Hobart, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, (new, 1,503 tons,) Baxter, of and from Boston Dec. 21, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco. Was towed here by the steamtug Alert.

Bark Verantgeng, (Dutch,) Schmidt, Surinam 30 ds., with sugar and cedar to A. Van Praag & Co. For the last 20 ds. has had westerly gales; lost sails, sprung foretopsail-yard and sprung a leak.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, Machias Dec. 14, via Boston 18th, and New-London 24th, with laths, &c., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) McFarland, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith & Co. Has had westerly gales for the last 20 ds. Dec. 21, lat. 36 30, lon. 72, exchanged signals with brig Suwanee, from Demerara for New-York.

Schr. Grapeshot, Davis, Sisardi, Columbia, Dec. 5, with cocoanuts to David Hoadley & Co. Dec. 11, lat. 19 30, lon. 80 25, in a gale from N. W., lost the rudder; made the remainder of the passage, 1,700 miles, without one, steering the vessel with her sails. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine, Me.,) Hutchinson, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Crockett, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Globe, Deering, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Keokuk, Baldwin, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Commerce, Morgan, Alexandria 2 ds., with corn for Providence.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hebe, Booth, Newfoundland via Newport, with fish to Wilson & Co.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Marietta Steelman, Forrester, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Allen, New-London.
Schr. White Sea, Henry, Boston.
Schr. John James, Snow, Fairhaven, for Virginia.
Schr. White Rock, Henry, Providence.
Schr. Julia S. Swan, Lawrence, Port Jefferson.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Robt. B. Smith, Wilson, Boston.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallett, New-Haven.
Schr. Pointer, Nichols, New-Haven.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. E. A. Jones, Jones, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. John Brooks, Mott, New-Haven.
SAILED—Steamship City of London, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Comet—bark, of Montrose, bound W., was passed Dec. 12, lat. 19 07, lon. 54 40.

Duncairn—ship, from Akyab for Cork, 28 ds. out, Sept. 26, lat. 7 35 S., lon. 92 48 E.

H. M. Hamilton—schr., from Providence, bound S., Dec. 20, lat. 36, lon. 71.

Knight Companion—ship, from Calcutta for London, 47 ds. out, Oct. 16, lat. 28 57 S., lon. 44 34 E.

Mary Olivia—brig, of Parrsboro, N. S., from New-York for St. John, P. R., Dec. 16, lat. 27, lon. 64 25.

Teresita—brig, hence for Cienfuegos, Dec. 24, lat. 39, lon. 73.

Thomas Terry—bark, of St. Andrew's, N. B., bound E., was seen Dec. 20, lat. 33 33, lon. 72 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Dec. 9, brig Annie Gardner, to sail on following day for New-York.

At Surinam, Nov. 26, bark Howland, for Boston Dec. 1.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 27.—The steamship Allemannia, Capt. Bardua, of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, sailed for New-York on Saturday.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamship Borussia, Capt. Franzen, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived off Portland yesterday with shaft broken.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.—The brig J. W. Chesley, Capt. Phianey, from London Nov. 9, for Boston, has put back to this port with loss of sails.

AT RETAIL TO JAN. 1.
SILVER-PLATED
COFFEE URNS,
WINE STANDS,
OYSTER DISHES, &C.,
FOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR GIFTS.
RICH PARIS SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
LYONS DRESS AND CLOAK VELVETS, FINEST QUALITIES,
AT RETAIL AT LESS THAN
Cost of Importation.
AT
Lord & Taylor's,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

LADIES' WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
[ESTABLISHED 1818,]
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of WATCHES in the City. Also, JEWELRY of all kinds; SILVER and PLATED WARE at VERY LOW PRICES.

NO. 24 JOHN-ST.
BARCLAY & CARY
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
These goods are manufactured by ourselves, and are unsurpassed for quality and beauty of finish by any in the market.
A large and varied assortment of the choicest patterns always on hand, and each article warranted by our trade-mark.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, far superior to the best imported ware and equal to the finest home-made.
NO. 24 JOHN-ST.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVER WARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 809 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROBES
AND
FURS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 354 Broadway.

PRAIRIE WOLF ROBES	$18 to $21
GRAY FOX ROBES	$18
AUSTRALIAN WOLF ROBES	$10
AUSTRALIAN WOLF ROBES, black centre	$11
CAT	$13 50
LADIES' ERMINE SETS, Collar and Muff	$27
LADIES' MINK SETS	$12, $18, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50 to $100
LADIES' SQUIRREL SETS	$6 50, $7 50, $9
LADIES' IMITATION ERMINE SETS	$5
LADIES' IMITATION MINK SETS	$5 to $6 50

A LARGE VARIETY OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOAS.
GENTS' BEAVER GLOVES AND COLLARS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
D. HOFFMAN & CO.

STYLISH
Pea Jackets,
$12.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, Cor. Grand-st.,
BROADWAY, Cor. Warren-st.

NEW CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &c., &c.
MUCH BELOW COST,
at Lord & Taylor's,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

One of the means to keep the GOLD in the country and to resume SPECIE PAYMENTS, is to use
OUR
CALIFORNIA WINES,
in place of the imported foreign article. Our stock comprises varieties and qualities to suit the taste and the means of everybody. Absolute purity and satisfaction guaranteed. Let patriots act upon this suggestion, and call in person or by letter at either of our offices.
PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 108 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON,
NOS. 34 AND 36 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO,
NO. 636 MONTGOMERY-ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
Also procurable through all respectable Wine Merchants, Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A SUPERB VARIETY
OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
VE J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO'S.,
NO. 2 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
NARDIN WATCH.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES,
OF ASTRAKHAN, FUR BEAVER, SEAL-SKIN AND OTHER NEW CLOTHS.
ALSO,
CASHMERE AND WOOL SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
THESE GOODS ARE OFFERED
Much Below the Cost,
and being serviceable and seasonable, are very appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Lord & Taylor,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CUT INTO FULL DRESS PATTERNS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS AND TO FACILITATE SALES,
AT HALF THE COST,
AT
Lord & Taylor's,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

SQUIRE & LANDER,
NO. 97 FULTON-ST.,
SELL A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
BRONZES,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

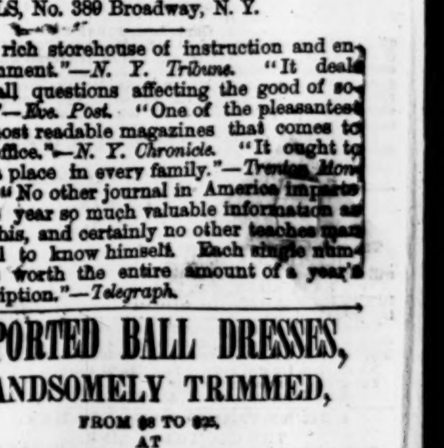
RAYMOND'S,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
Clothing House
IN THE CITY.
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
OVERCOATS,
DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS, AND
BOYS' CLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BEING SOLD AT ALARMINGLY LOW PRICES.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO BE WELL MADE.

RICH LACES, &c.,
LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES, SETS, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, PARASOL COVERS, &c.
HEMSTITCHED, NEEDLEWORKED AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO,
ELEGANT PARISIAN BOXES, containing Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cravats, &c.,
Making a most acceptable
HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AT
Lord & Taylor's.

FURNITURE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
To Close the Business.
MEEKS,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR 4TH-ST.,
Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over
$150,000,
At an Immense Sacrifice!
To Close the Business.
Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason.
JOHN MEEKS, JR.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR GIFTS.
Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Under Garments, Corsets, Skirts, Children's Dresses, Hats, Caps, Cloaks, &c., Infants' Wardrobes, Swiss Party Dresses, ready made or to order, Bridal Trousseaux, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL $20



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A first-class Illustrated Family Magazine, with Physiognomy, Phrenology, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, adapted to all who read, is the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, monthly, at $3 a year, or in clubs of ten, at $2. Single numbers, by first post, 30 cents. New Vol. January Double Number now ready. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.
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HANDSOMELY TRIMMED,
FROM $8 TO $25,
AT
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NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
TOYS, GAMES, &C.,
AT STAVELEY'S,
No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

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Now on hand, the greatest variety ever offered, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
NO. 809 BROADWAY, near 18th-st., (up stairs.)